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Kilgore SEED CO.

SPRING
1924

PLANT CITY,
FLORIDA



WAUCHULA
PLANT CITY

RED BLISS

PALMETTO
MOORE HAVEN

KILGORE'S "BRED RIGHT" SEED POTATOES

RECEIVED
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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

WHAT AND WHEN TO PLANT IN FLORIDA

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Buckwheat, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onions, Onion Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Pepper, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Rye, Squash, Spinach, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Turnips, Rutabaga and Watermelons.

Carnation Pinks, China Pinks, Mignonette, Nasturtiums and Pansy, Fruit Trees and Rose Bushes.

MARCH.—Pole, Lima, Bush and Field Beans, Benne, Bermuda and all other Grasses, Barley, Cabbage, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Chicken Corn, Chufas, Collards, Egg Plant, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Sweet, Field and Kaffir Corn, Pop Corn, Cucumbers, Soja and Velvet Beans, Potatoes, Radishes, Golden and Pearl Millet, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Rape, Sorghum, Sage, Squash, Sunflower, Tomatoes, Turnips, Cowpeas, Egyptian Wheat and Watermelons.

Asters, Begonia, Carnation Pinks, China Pinks, Cosmos, Chrysanthemum, Cypress Vine, Dahlia, Digitalis, Four O'Clocks, Geranium, Hibiscus, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtiums, Pansy, Poppy, Salvia, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena, Zinnia, Fruit Trees and Rose Bushes.

APRIL.—Pole and Field Beans, all Grasses, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Beggarweed, Chicken Corn, Chufas, Benne, Field, Kaffir and Pop Corn, Velvet and Soja Beans, Cattail and Golden Millet, Mustard, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Watermelons and Egyptian Wheat.

Asters, Begonia, Cosmos, Coleus, Chrysanthemum, Cypress Vine, Dahlia, Four O'Clocks, Geranium, Hibiscus, Marigold, Mignonette, Morning Glory, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Salvia, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena and Zinnia.

MAY.—Pole and Field Beans, Benne, Beggarweed, various Grasses, Field, Chicken, Kaffir and Pop Corn, Chufas, Velvet and Soja Beans, Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Radishes, Sorghum, Sunflower, Okra and Egyptian Wheat.

Begonia, Cosmos, Coleus, Chrysanthemum, Cypress Vine, Dahlia, Digitalis, Four O'Clocks, Geranium, Hibiscus, Marigold, Mignonette, Morning Glory, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Salvia, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena and Zinnia.

JUNE.—Beggarweed, Chufas, Collards, various grasses, Egg Plant, Egyptian Wheat, Velvet and Soja Beans, June and Kaffir Corn, Millets, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Okra, Mustard, Sorghum, Sunflower, Turnips, Rutabaga.

Cosmos, Cypress Vine, Four O'Clocks, Marigold, Mignonette, Morning Glory, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Salvia, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena and Zinnia.

JULY.—Beggarweed, Celery, Chufas, Egg Plant, various Grasses, Collards, Kaffir Corn, Mustard, Millets, Okra, Cowpeas, Spanish Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas, all varieties Velvet Beans, and Sunflower.

Cosmos, Cypress Vine, Four O'Clocks, Marigold, Mignonette, Petunia, Phlox, Verbena and Zinnia.

AUGUST.—Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cucumber, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Egg Plant, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Grasses, Golden Millet, Pepper, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Cowpeas, Radishes, Squashes, Tomatoes, Sunflower, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas.

Cosmos, Cypress Vine, Four O'Clock, Mignonette, Petunia, Phlox, Verbena and Zinnia.

SEPTEMBER.—Bush Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Barley, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumbers, Endive, Grasses, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Irish Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips and Rutabagas.

Mignonette, Petunia, Phlox and Zinnia.

OCTOBER.—Various Grasses, Bush Beans, Barley, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, Vetch and Sage.

Carnation Pinks, China Pinks, Mignonette, Nasturtiums, Pansy and Sweet Peas.

NOVEMBER.—Carpet and Rye Grasses, Barley, Buckwheat, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats and Vetch.

Begonia, Carnation Pinks, China Pinks, Coleus, Digitalis, Daisy, Nasturtiums, Pansy and Sweet Peas.

DECEMBER.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Barley, Buckwheat, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas and Oats.

Begonia, Carnation Pinks, China Pinks, Coleus, Daisy, Mignonette, Nasturtiums, Pansy and Sweet Peas, Fruit Trees and Rose Bushes.

YOU SHOULD READ!

When accompanied with order for seed or any other item listed in the catalogue, you can secure any of the following periodicals or publications at prices shown, which is about one-half of regular price.

FLORIDA GROWER.—Published weekly at Tampa. Florida's leading authority covering citrus, poultry, general farming and live stock. Regular price \$2.00; with order \$1.15 per year.

SOUTHERN RURALIST.—Published semi-monthly in Atlanta. One of the South's foremost periodicals, covering general farming, stock and poultry raising. Regular price 50c, with order 25c per year.

RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL.—Oldest and leading poultry journal of the United States. Published in Chicago. Regular price \$1.00; with order 50c per year.

THE CHICK BOOK.—From the breeding pen through the shell to maturity. It contains the experience of the world's

leading poultrymen and all the latest and most trustworthy information about hatching, rearing, fattening, marketing and shipping of newly hatched chicks. Regular price 50c; with order 25c postpaid.

HOW TO FEED POULTRY FOR ANY PURPOSE WITH PROFIT.—A complete and authoritative treatise on feeding all classes of poultry. Formulas to meet every probable requirement and for fowls kept under all conditions. Practical rules for feeding and how to adapt them to individual requirements. A text book for beginners and a reference book for the expert. Regular price \$1.25; with order 65c postpaid.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATING AND BROODING.—A complete guide to the successful hatching and rearing of chicks by modern artificial methods. Regular price \$1.00; with order 50c postpaid.

SUCCESSFUL BACK YARD POULTRY KEEPING.—A fine book on how to raise poultry profitably with a small space. Regular price \$1.00; with order only 50c.

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NO SEED RETURNED. As a matter of protection to our customers and our own business, we will not permit seeds to be returned, unless mistake was made in filling order. No customer would want to plant seeds that had been returned, nor would we feel safe in filling an order with returned seed.

IMPORTANT

We would call attention to the fact that prices listed in this catalogue are not guaranteed to hold good throughout the season. Of course, so long as the present stock lasts there will be no change, but if we find it necessary to replenish stock it is possible there would be some change, in which case you will be advised promptly.

NOTICE

Make remittance by check, money order or stamps with order and by doing this save the purchaser fee charged by Express Companies, Banks and Postal Departments for collecting and returning money.

Postage.—Don't have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not postpaid.

Parcel Post Weight.—Parcel Post weight limit has been extended to 70 lbs. up to and including the third zone. Many times you can get big orders cheaper by Parcel Post than express and often cheaper than by freight. Of course, large quan-

tities, freight or express is cheaper, but any weight up to 45 lbs. will go just as cheap by Parcel Post as freight or express.

In many sections of Florida that are not in easy access by freight or express, parcel post service will not only be found far more satisfactory, but more economical. Therefore, when making up your order it might be well to consider this. If you are on rural route, delivery will be made to your door by Uncle Sam's method of transportation.

Parcel Post Rate.—First pound 5c, each additional pound 1c. For example: 5 pounds would be 9c. First quart 6c, each additional quart 2c, peck 20c. This rate applies to any point in Florida. We pay postage on all packets and quarts.

Warranting Seeds.—Realizing the importance of planting good seed, we are endeavoring to handle nothing but the very best. We exercise the greatest of care in placing our contracts, and buy practically everything from the grower direct, realizing that it is as much to our advantage to sell good seeds as it is yours to buy. We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

SEED BED.

ORDINARILY WE GET OUT OF A THING JUST WHAT WE PUT INTO IT

When preparing your seed bed; whether it be ten feet square or a hundred acres, break up the ground good and deep, thoroughly pulverizing the soil. Where seed beds are desired for starting plants, same should be thoroughly broken or dug up. Broadcast some good vegetable fertilizer containing three to five per cent ammonia at the rate of five pounds per hundred square feet, then thoroughly mix same with the soil. After this is done it is always best to let bed stand for three to five days, during which time your fertilizer goes through a chemical reaction, rendering the chances much less liable to destroy the

vitality of your seed. When you are ready to plant your seed, if same are to be sown broadcast, take a rake and freshen up the soil, if seeds are sown in drill, of course the ground is freshened by opening the row. Do not plant any small seed over half inch deep. It would be better to simply press into the soil many of the small delicate seed by the use of a light roller or board. Be sure that your seed bed is kept moist, for it does not take long for it to dry out below the seed, however, do not make it too wet, but never let it become dry, as this will ruin the germ after once started, and a poor stand if any at all will be the result.

PROMPTNESS—A Good Motto. We have lived up to it more than thirteen years. If your order can not be filled upon receipt, you will be notified immediately.

BEANS

Not Prepaid Except All Quarts or Less

BUSH, POLE, LIMA AND FIELD TYPES

Beans Are Among Florida's Big Money Crops

Beans are a favorite item of food everywhere, which makes our bean market unlimited.

Culture.—Medium low land is best suited for this crop, such as low hammock or low pine land. Beans are a quick maturing crop and are usually followed with corn or some other crop which gets the benefit of the fertilizer not taken up by the Beans. Where you desire to follow with something else plant in 5-foot rows, so that you can plant between rows before you finish harvesting beans; if, however, you do not care to follow crop, plant in 3-foot rows. The green podded are the most salable as a general rule. We only list the very best varieties for market and home use.

Spring plantings begin the first of January and continue until April. For fall crop, from middle of August until middle of October. Main crop planted on Florida East Coast, from October to December. Sow your seed in the drill, dropping a bean every 3 or 4 inches apart and cover 2 inches deep. Use from 600 pounds to ton of high grade bean or vegetable fertilizer per acre, making two applications of this amount. Our bean seed is as near rust proof as is possible to have them, being grown in sections not affected by rust.

Black Valentine. No. 38 (43 days). One of the earliest round green-podded beans and a great favorite with many of the market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness. Pkt. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.35, bu. \$8.50, 10 bus. \$82.50.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. No. 35 (45 days). Entirely stringless and very hardy. Will stand more frost than most early varieties. A splendid all-round snap bean. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. 2.65, bu. \$9.50, 10 bus. \$92.50.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. No. 36 (45 days). One of the earliest varieties, and a bean that is becoming a great favorite with the Florida truck growers. Long green pods that are entirely stringless at all stages of its growth. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.35, bu. \$8.50, 10 bus. \$82.50.

Early Speckled Red Valentine. No. 37 (46 days). Is a standard with the truckers, and one of the most prolific. Early round green-podded variety. A wonderful producer and fine shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$8.00, 10 bus. \$77.50.

Refugee 1000 to 1. No. 42 (55 days). A standard and among the very best green podded types for spring or fall. Not quite as early as some of the other varieties. Fine quality, enormously productive and heavy foliage which gives great protection to fruit in case of frost or other unfavorable weather conditions. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.35, bu. \$8.50, 10 bus. \$82.50.

Kilgore's Stringless Valentine. No. 39 (43 days). Very prolific, entirely stringless, long round green pod, finest quality. Will remain firm and tender many days after maturity. Seeds somewhat similar to Red Valentine, only considerably larger. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.65, bu. \$9.50, 10 bus. \$92.50.

Longfellow. No. 40 (45 days). A splendid variety of long, slender, straight podded, early productive, attractive dark green pod. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.35, bu. \$8.50, 10 bus. \$82.50.

Kilgore's Stringless Wax. No. 48 (46 days). This is a new wax bean for Florida and one that is going to take the lead over many of the wax types which have been popular with our bean growers on account of it being stringless. In addition to being stringless it is far more productive than Davis' Wax and just as early. In shape it is a long fine semi-flat podded type, and splendid quality, with black seed. Try some of this stringless wax, you will like it. Pkt. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00, 10 bus. \$87.50.

Davis' White Wax. No. 43 (48 days). This has been Florida's standard wax bean for several years. Very productive, fine quality, early, and a beautifully shaped pod that takes well in the markets. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00, 10 bus. \$87.50.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. No. 44 (48 days). Pods are a very attractive bright yellow color and a first-class shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.65, bu. \$9.50, 10 bus. \$92.50.

Hodson Wax. No. 45 (55 days). Matures a few days later than the early varieties. Pods are of a light yellow or a creamy white, long and fine quality. Very prolific and vigorous grower. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00, 10 bus. \$87.50.

Pole Beans

PECK TO ACRE

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. No. 50 (60 days). One of the finest Pole Beans introduced. Long green pods, borne in clusters, very productive. Pkg. 10c, qt. 55c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Kilgore's Florida Pole Bean. No. 51 (56 days). Productiveness and growth similar to Old Homestead. Green podded seeds are pure white, and of the most delicious flavor. Try a few of them. There is no better Pole Bean grown. Pkg. 10c, qt. 55c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

McCaslan Pole Bean. No. 53. Said to be one of the very best Pole types. Large, green pods, fine producer and excellent for either snap or shell beans. Pkg. 10c, qt. 55c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Our bean seed are grown in the best bean growing sections of the United States, where less affected by insects and disease, and produced by the most reliable growers, and a thorough germination test of every lot is made in our own laboratory here at Plant City.

BEANS—(Continued)

Bush Lima Beans

BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE

Fordhook Bush Lima. No. 60 (70 days). Lima Beans are not planted extensively in Florida, but some of our growers in certain sections have obtained wonderful results from both a financial and production standpoint, with this particular variety through the fall, winter and spring. One of the very finest dwarf varieties. This is one of the finest Lima Beans grown, and should be a wonderful crop to produce in the Fall and Winter for the Northern market. Pkt. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.00, bu. \$15.00.

Henderson's Bush Lima. No. 59 (65 days). Beans are small but a popular variety Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Butter Beans

PECK SEED TO ACRE

Butter Beans Old Florida Pole. No. 66 (75 days). Striped seeds and one of the surest for early bearing, holding up well throughout the season. Pkg. 10c, qt. 55c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$13.00.

Butter Beans Old Florida Bush. No. 61 (65 days). This is very much like the old Florida Butter Bean, only it is a bush variety, which we consider far superior to the regular Old Pole Beans, because it is earlier, more prolific and, best of all, you do not have to stick them. Pkg. 10c, qt. 55c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Navy Beans

HALF BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE

Navy Beans. No. 71. This crop has been grown with considerable success and on a variety of soils. It requires but little fertilizer, or if your soil is good it is not absolutely necessary to use any, however, a little always helps. We are sure it would pay our Florida farmers to grow this crop, if for nothing more than home use.

Surely this crop is worth every grower's consideration, as it is non-perishable, beans can be pulled when mature and threshed months later at your leisure. You can grow from 10 to 15 bushels per acre and with very little fertilizer if any. Navy beans will do well on any class of land that is adapted to growing other beans, or on soil ranging from ordinary piney woods to a muck bed. Planted from first of March until June. Plant in four-foot rows, dropping three or four seed every six inches in the drill. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$1.90, bu. \$6.50.



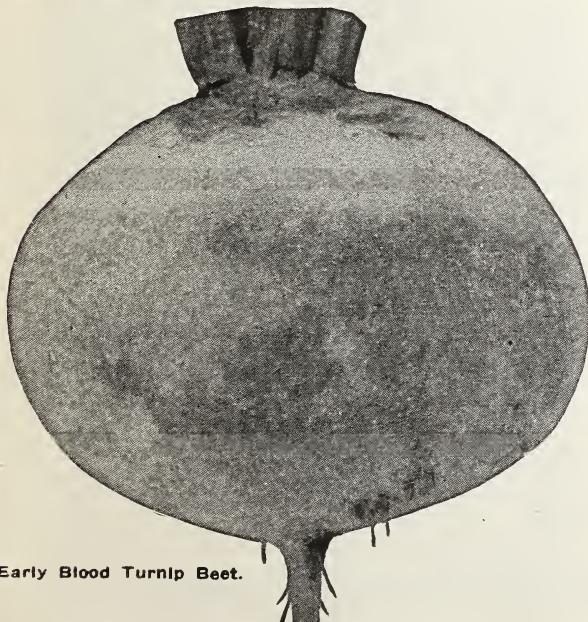
Fordhook Bush Lima

BEETS

4 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

The interest in beet growing has multiplied many fold within the last few seasons. At this time there is considerable beet growing for shipment.



Early Blood Turnip Beet.

Soil must be good, medium moist and use from 600 to 1,200 pounds good vegetable fertilizer. Plant 4 pounds of seed per acre in rows 2 feet apart and when 3 inches high thin out to 6 inches in the row. Sow from latter part September to March.

Crosby's Egyptian. No. 84 (75 days). One of the very best turnip beets; of deep blood red. If something is wanted to make a fine market appearance you cannot beat this variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 10 lbs. \$7.50.

Eclipse Blood Turnip. No. 85 (75 days). Small top and quick grower, and retains its blood-red color after being cooked. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Lentz Improved Turnip Beet. No. 82 (75 days). This variety is planted extensively here in this State and is considered one of the standards. However, not quite as deep blood as Egyptian or Eclipse. Excellent quality and uniform size. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Long Smooth Blood. No. 83 (80 days). Splendid keeper and fine quality, remaining sweet and tender for a long time. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

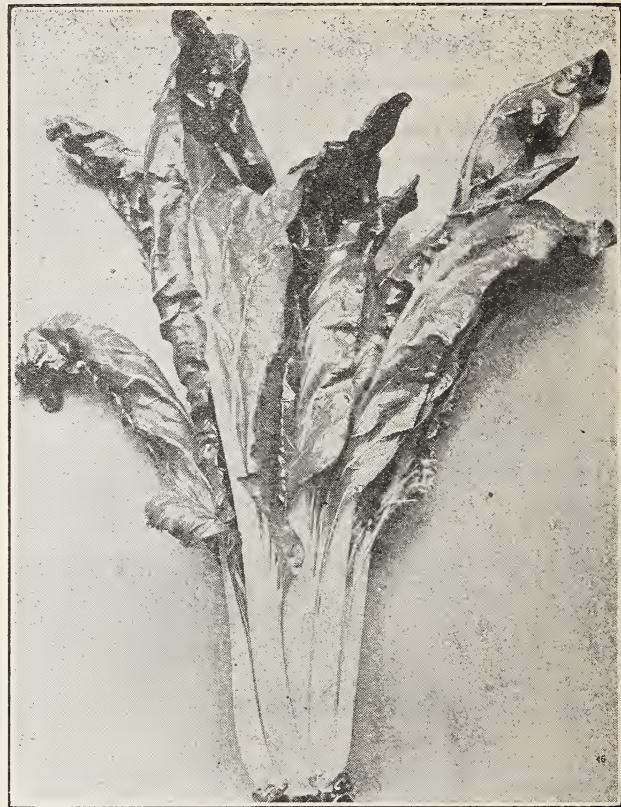
Detroit Dark Red. No. 80 (75 days). A splendid blood red, tender and sweet; small top, uniform growth and fine round shape. Particularly desirable for market gardeners. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

BEETS—(Continued)

Early Blood Turnip Beet. No. 81 (75 days). A most excellent variety for either home or market garden. Deep blood red, fine shape, fine producer, early and not stringy. One of the most desirable for any use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.



Crosby's Egyptian



Swiss Chard

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. No. 88. Sow in the Fall, Winter or Spring. Stalks can be cooked and served like asparagus; makes delicious salad. Makes a fine green food for chickens and is frequently called the poultry beet. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

Brussels Sprouts

$\frac{1}{4}$ LB. TO ACRE
Postpaid

Improved Long Island. No. 26 (90 days). Sow same time as cabbage and cultivate same way. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Broccoli

$\frac{1}{4}$ LB. TO ACRE
Postpaid

Very much like cauliflower, only taller and not so compact; same cultivation as cabbage. Can be sown in Fall, Winter or Spring.

White Cape. No. 95 (120 days). Pkg. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Collards

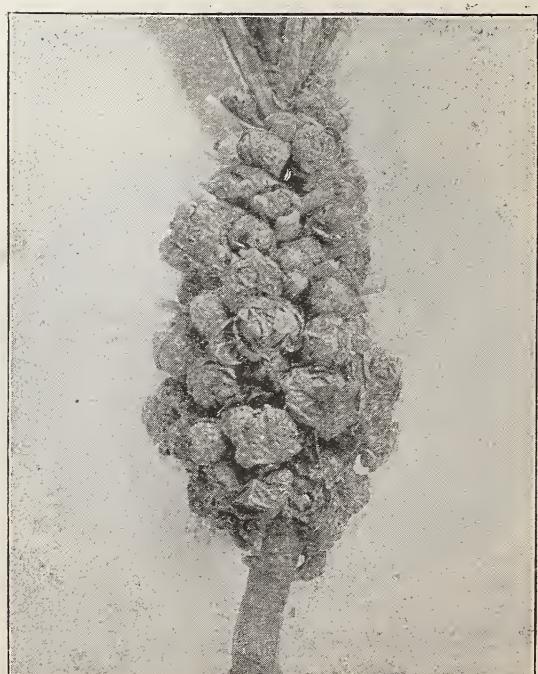
$\frac{1}{4}$ LB. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Culture.—About the same as cabbage, only set the plants a little further apart. Can be planted almost every month in the year, and should be in every family garden, as it will furnish an abundance of splendid greens when everything else is gone.

Collards will also make fine green feed for your chickens and cows.

True Georgia Whitehead. No. 128. A well known variety. The kind generally used throughout the South. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Cabbage Collard. No. 129. Frequently heads up like cabbage, making a compact white head. In many cases preferred to cabbage. Aside from the close bunching habit and resemblance to cabbage it is like the Old Georgia Collard. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.



Brussels Sprouts

Cabbage

6 OZ. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Our cabbage seed is genuine Long Island grown, the best money can buy. If you want European or western grown cabbage seed we will get it for you and the price will be \$1.00 per pound less than our Long Island stock which we list in this catalog.

For the pointed types we recommend Charleston, Long Island and Jersey Wakefield, the former being the most popular. These are also the earliest varieties. In the round or flat heads, America, Succession, Early Summer and Early Dutch.

Culture.—Cabbage is a gross feeder, and therefore you must make your soil rich, using 1,000 pounds to ton high grade fertilizer. They are sown here almost every month in the year, but the main crop is sown from August to December. Sow the seed thinly in seed beds, and be sure not to have the soil as rich as field to which you are going to transplant. For early varieties set in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 14 inches in the drill. The later sorts, being larger, should be set in 3-foot rows and 18 inches apart in the drill. Our cabbage seed is grown from the finest selected stock and quality unsurpassed.



Early Flat Dutch Cabbage

Long Island Wakefield. No. 104 (87 days). Perhaps a little larger and also a little earlier than the Charleston Wakefield. Good hard header and preferred by many to the Charleston. One of the very best of the Wakefield family. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$22.50.

Large Charleston Wakefield. No. 102 (90 days). This variety is all that can be desired where a pointed headed cabbage is wanted. It is an old standard. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

Selected Earliest Jersey Wakefield. No. 106 (85 days). The very earliest of the Wakefields. Too well known to need any introduction. There is nothing that can surpass it for the early market or family garden. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.15, 10 lbs. \$19.00.

Henderson's Succession. No. 101 (100 days). Largely planted at Coleman and other heavy cabbage growing sections. Has been for years one of the standards for the market gardeners, and cannot be beaten for a general market crop. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

Henderson's Early Summer. No. 100 (100 days). One of the most popular, earliest large with slightly round shaped head. Planted very extensively by many of the large market gardeners. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

Florida Sure Header. No. 105 (110 days). Just as the name suggests, it is truly a sure header of the finest quality and medium early. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.



America

America. No. 103 (85 days). Earliest large round headed type in existence. Matures with the Wakefields. Vigorous grower, extremely solid, sure header, not too large, all maturing at the same time, will stand long time without bursting and quality unsurpassed. When our Florida market cabbage growers become familiar with America, this wonderful variety will be among the most popular round or flat head types. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$22.50.

Early Flat Dutch. No. 107 (100 days). An old-time standard, well known by all growers of cabbage. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

All Head Early. No. 108 (95 days). One that is well named, as it has very few outer leaves. Early flat head and of quality indeed hard to beat. Said to be somewhat earlier than the Early Summer. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

Copenhagen Market. No. 109 (100 days). One of the very earliest large round head varieties; matures with Charleston Wakefield. Seed imported from Denmark. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$22.50.

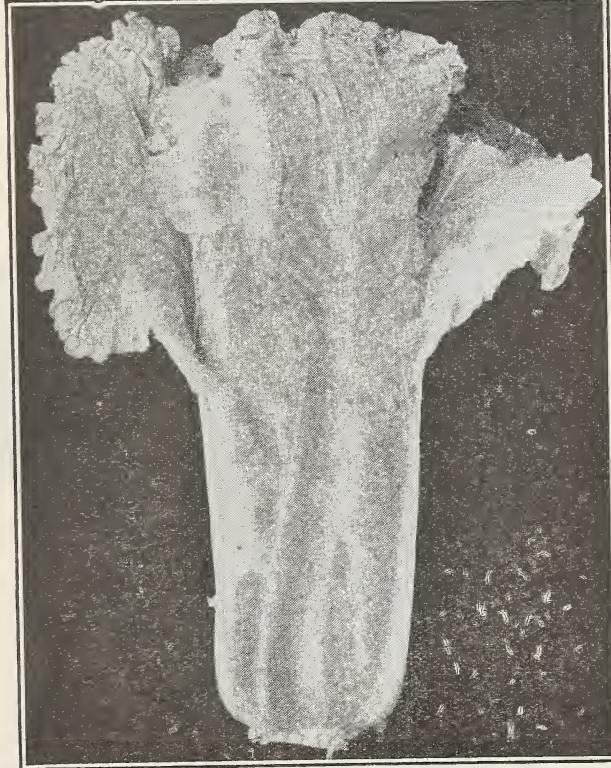
Red Ball. No. 110. One of the best heading medium size red varieties. Used extensively for pickling and slaw. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$22.50.



Long Island Wakefield Cabbage

CABBAGE—(Continued)

Chinese Cabbage or (Pe-tsai). No. 111. This exceptionally fine vegetable is of the cabbage family from the Orient and possesses some distinguishing characteristics which place it, as a cabbage, in a class entirely by itself. In shape it is unlike any other familiar type of the cabbage family. Its habits of growth resemble Cos lettuce, while the outer leaves, except in their elongated shape, resemble ordinary cabbage leaves in general texture. When the outside leaves are stripped away we see an appetizing picture of lettuce and celery combined, presenting a cool, crisp, inviting appearance well nigh irresistible. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.



Chinese Cabbage

Celery

6 OZ. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

We have two types of the genuine French grown celery and we believe it to be as good as can be secured anywhere, as the seed is produced by the world's best French growers. We also list an American grown type of the Golden self-blanching.

Culture.—For early celery first sowings are made latter part of June, and continue to November. To grow fine celery you must have plenty of moisture and fertilizer; in fact, without irrigation it is not a profitable money crop. Of course it can be grown in a small way for home consumption in some low spot. Fertilizer and water are two fundamental essentials. Use one pound seed to 150 yards of bed 36 inches wide. Soil for seed bed must be put in perfect condition and made into beds 36 inches wide and four to six inches high, depending on whether or not the location would be subject to overflow in case of heavy rains. When bed has been put in condition, thoroughly pulverized and made perfectly smooth, sow your seed broadcast over the bed and then only press the seed into the soil with very light roller or with wide board; when this is done, spread gunny sacks entirely over the bed, making the sack only one thickness by cutting it open. Now you are ready to put on the top covers which should be put up 18 inches above beds in a very substantial way so they can not be blown down. Keep ground covers and bed moist at all times by the use of water pot, sprinkling the ground covers. It will take from ten to fifteen days for seed to sprout and when well sprouted take ground covers off; don't wait too long, for the plants will grow up into cloth and when removed will pull up lots of plants. When plants are inch high it is good plan to make an application broadcast of pulverized commercial manure which helps

to prevent damp-off in seed beds in summer and which is a very common disease in celery beds. Right here is where spraying should begin. Use dry or wet Bordeaux. If leaf hoppers make their appearance use Black Leaf 40 or Nicotine Dust. When plants are six inches high transplant to field, where thorough preparation of soil has been made, after which 1500 to 2000 pounds of fertilizer is put down, and then rows 42 inches apart are laid off, making the celery beds about 15 inches wide, which should be leveled with light drag. Now you are ready to transfer plants from seed bed to field, which should be set on the bed in double rows, 5 inches between the plants in the row and rows 7 inches apart for the old type of Golden self-blanching, and six inches between plants in the row and eight inches between the rows for the New Early Golden self-blanching. Be careful that plant is not set below bud. After plants start to grow make light application of fertilizer on top of bed, working same in with hoe or rake. Soil must be kept moist at all times. Make application of 500 pounds of fertilizer every 30 days, placing between beds. Nitrate of Soda is used with fine result, being placed broadcast between the rows, working into soil, using one to two hundred pounds per acre. Just how Nitrate should be applied depends on how your plants look and how they are growing. Regular spraying or dusting with Bordeaux is just as essential as either water or fertilization.

Golden Self Blanching. (Old Type). Genuine French grown. No. 27 (120 days). This is the type that has been standard for years through the South. Compact in growth, large, heavy stalks and ribs of a beautiful golden, and a heavy compact, rich golden heart, crisp, tender and free of stringiness, and free of green celery. Pkt. 25c, oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50, lb. \$12.50.

New Golden Self Blanching. No. 027 (150 days). This is claimed by the seed grower in France to be an improvement brought out from the old type French grown Golden self-blanching. We, like practically all other seedsmen, sold this last season, and at first it was a great disappointment, which was due to a large measure because no one was familiar with this improved strain and did not know how to treat it. First place it is such a vigorous, strong grower, and was boarded after attaining the usual height of the old type, which means the boarding was from week to fifteen days too early, which meant about 25% less yield, a spindly, tough, stringy stalk, with a poor, undesirable heart, and of course our growers used the usual treatment all the way through, including fertilization, but this type will not



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

CELERY—(Continued)

stand as much fertilizer and ammoniates as the old type, naturally being a vigorous, strong grower, the heavy fertilizing and frequent applications of Nitrate pushed it too fast, and consequently, the production was a long, stringy, light stalk, and furthermore, in using the regular custom for Old Golden self-blanching, we got it set too close. This type should not be set less than 6x8 or 5x9. If given the full four months growth, not over-fertilized, limited amount Nitrate of Soda, proper distance, we believe it will give a wonderful yield of as fine quality of heavy, beautiful golden heart as it is possible to produce from any strain anywhere in the world.

The French grower claims this to be practically 100% free of green, and says that due to the fact that the old strain was becoming so badly mixed is the main reason for introduction of this New Early Golden. The French growers knew what they were doing when they brought this out, but they did not have brains enough to tell us or any other dealer the difference and how it should be treated. When they said it was an improvement, we, like the balance of the dealers, accepted it as 100% truth, and from what we have seen of its performance, we believe the New Golden has come to stay as one of our most desirable and standard varieties. We believe it is especially desirable for the later plantings, on account of being a taller type, producing a fine heavy top, which is so desirable and which is not characteristic of the old type from the late plantings. It may be possible that the old type will be more desirable for the earlier plantings, as it will stand more high pressure forcing with ammoniates than the New Golden. The New Golden will recover from a set-back quicker than the old type. We find that practically every celery grower (even those that were so sorely disappointed to begin with last year) are going to plant a part of their crop in this New Golden, especially their late crops, and many are going to use this strain altogether. After all, we are inclined to believe that this happens to be one of those "disguised blessings". Pkt. 25c, oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50, lb. \$12.50.

American Grown Golden Self Blanching. No. 0027 (120 days).

We have never listed before American grown Golden self-blanching celery, but we find that there is being used considerable quantities of the American seed, and we are told that the results are good, and in some sections of the United States said to be preferred to French seed. Of course the original type came from France, and we see no reason why just as fine celery seed can not be produced in America as in France, for as we understand it, some of our seed-growing sections of the United States are quite similar to the celery seed growing sections of France. We frankly admit that we have not made nor have we observed comparisons of results between American and French seed, but we feel that great quantities of American celery seed are offered as French stock each year. We base this guess on comparison of prices. We know what it is worth and we know what American seed is worth, and when we see French seed advertised lower than you can possibly buy French grown seed for under contract, from even the cheapest French growers, it causes us to sum it up, that some one is loaded up on old stock, or else it's got to be American grown seed, which after all may be as good as the French seed, for all the writer knows.

Our American Golden self-blanching seed comes from best growers in America. Try a little of it and let's thrash it out and see how much bunk, exorbitant prices, etc., there is attached. Pkg. 15c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00.

White Plume. No. 28 (160 days). This is a magnificent type of the American grown celery. It is a white celery, whereas the Golden Self-Blanching is yellow. White Plume bleaches naturally without being boarded, and is a splendid variety for home use but we do not recommend it for a marketing variety. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00.

Cauliflower

4 OZ. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

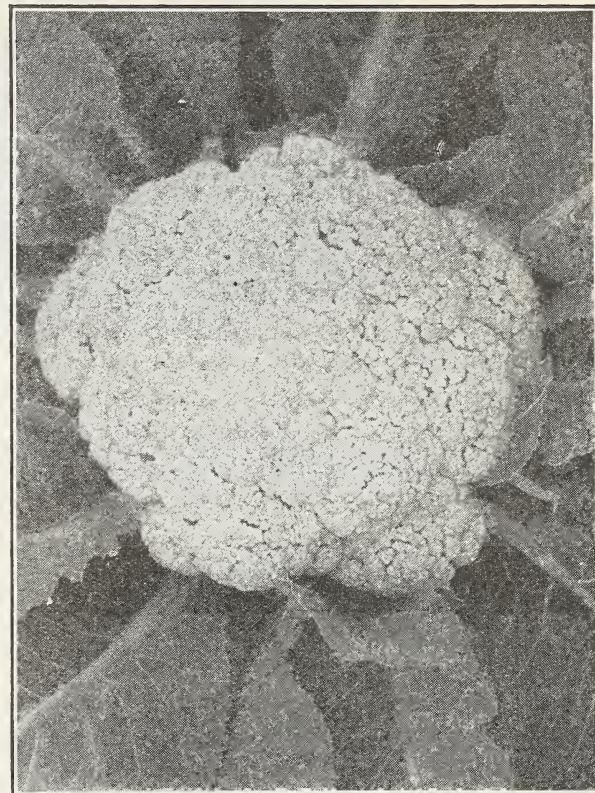
Cauliflower growing for the markets is confined to only a few sections of the state. But a crop that usually gives good returns.

Culture.—Cauliflower, like cabbage, needs very rich soil and plenty of moisture. On account of the price of seed, we recommend starting plants in beds, where they can be taken care of. Cultivation same as cabbage. Just as soon as there is any appearance of heading draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft string or use toothpicks to pin same.

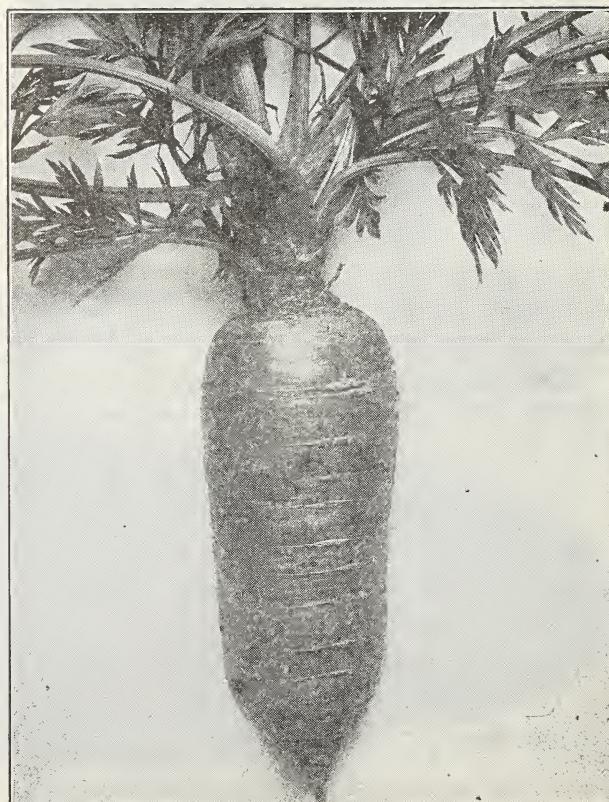
We handle the very finest imported European grown strain of the Early Snowball and are confident that there is no better that comes into the United States.

Henderson's Early Snowball. No. 72 (105 days). Beyond any question the best variety that can be planted here in Florida for the market. Pkg. 25c, oz. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00, lb. \$15.00.

Autumn Giant. No. 73. A valuable home variety. Heads large and white, remaining a long time fit for use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00.



Henderson's Early Snowball Cauliflower



Chantenay Carrot

Carrots

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Culture.—Sow in good rich soil, deeply worked in drills eighteen inches apart and cover seed half inch deep. When two inches high thin out to four inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.

Improved Long Orange. No. 117 (90 days). Makes long, smooth, tapering roots of deep

orange color. Fine for table use or stock feeding. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Half Long Danver. No. 118 (90 days). Very productive sort, and one that is suited to almost all kinds of soils. Roots smooth and handsome. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Chantenay. No. 119 (85 days). Quality and productiveness the strong points of this particular variety. Uniform, smooth, sweet and tender. Rather thick and on the half long order. A fine shipper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

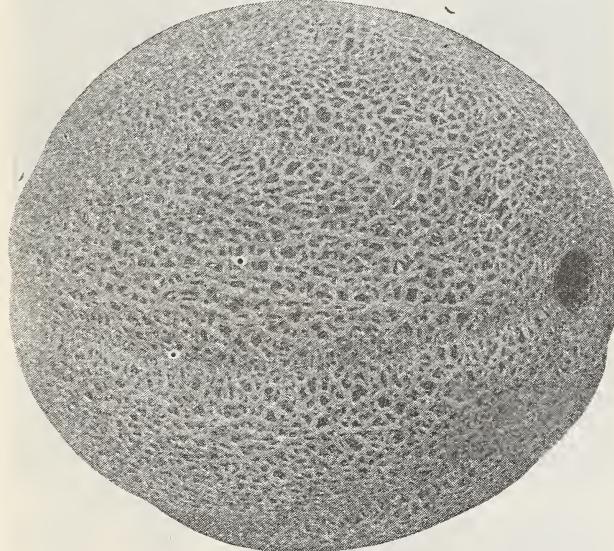
Cantaloupes and Muskmelons

ONE TO TWO POUNDS SEED PER ACRE
POSTPAID

Our Early Florida Cantaloupes will certainly bring the money. Our cantaloupe crop was a failure last season, but surely the elements will not always be against us.

Our cantaloupe seed are produced on Alfalfa sod in a section least affected by rust and blight. We list only the very best types and those which are dependable here in Florida.

Culture.—Should have rather high, light soil and planted in hills 6 by 6 feet, dropping 8 to 10 seed to each hill. Place your fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when same are four inches high.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

Rocky Ford. Pollock 10-25 Salmon tint. No. 132 (90 days). This is the finest and latest improved rust resistant Rocky Ford on the market. Said to be used by ninety per cent of Cantaloupe growers of Colorado, California, New Mexico and Arizona. Most beautifully netted and uniform, cuts and carries better than any Cantaloupe ever put on the market. If you want the best Rocky Ford Melon on the list, buy the twenty-five. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$20.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Banana Cantaloupe. No. 134 (95 days). Fine quality, grows from 15 to 25 inches long and is of a most delicious flavor. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Burrell Gem. No. 133. Color orange, thick meat, small seed cavity and exquisite flavor. This is a standard shipping melon and fine type for home use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00, 25 lbs. \$25.00, 100 lbs. \$85.00.

Honey Dew. No. 135 (100 days). This melon is of smooth cream colored skin, flesh light green. Rind very tough, making a fine keeper and good shipper. The Honey Dew melon will keep for three or four weeks after being pulled, and retains its fine flavor. Honey Dew Cantaloupe is becoming well known in the northern and eastern markets, and the better known the greater the demand. Try a limited planting of this wonderful and comparatively new cantaloupe. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00.

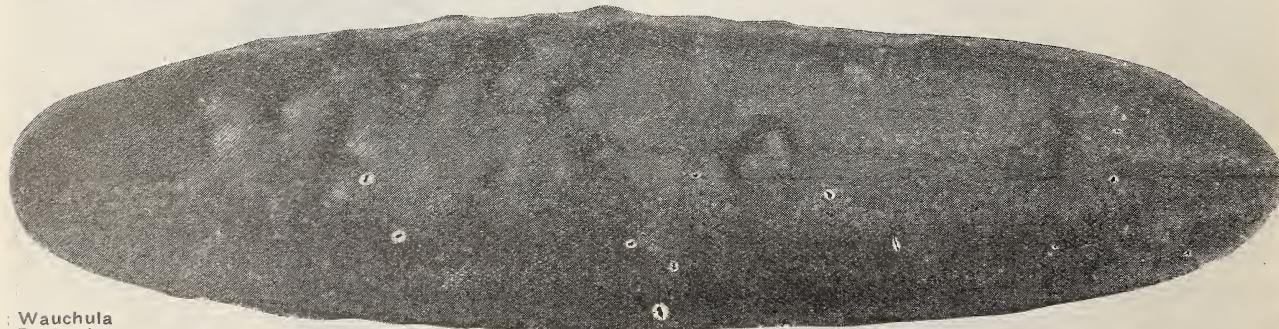
Hearts of Gold (or Hoodoo). No. 131 (88 days). A very fine, densely netted, distinctly ribbed, thick meat, ripening entirely up to the rind; small seed cavity, rich orange color of splendid quality and a good shipper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Old Georgia Muskmelon. No. 136. This melon varies considerably from the regular cantaloupe, being very much larger and longer. Doubtless many of our customers remember the regular old time muskmelon which was the first of the cantaloupe family. Old Georgia muskmelon is more particularly recommended for home use and near by local markets. Grows large, very meaty and delicious flavor. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Cucumber

2 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Early Cucumbers are among Florida's big money truck crops. The elements were not very kind to our cucumber crops last spring. But these conditions will not prevail eternally.

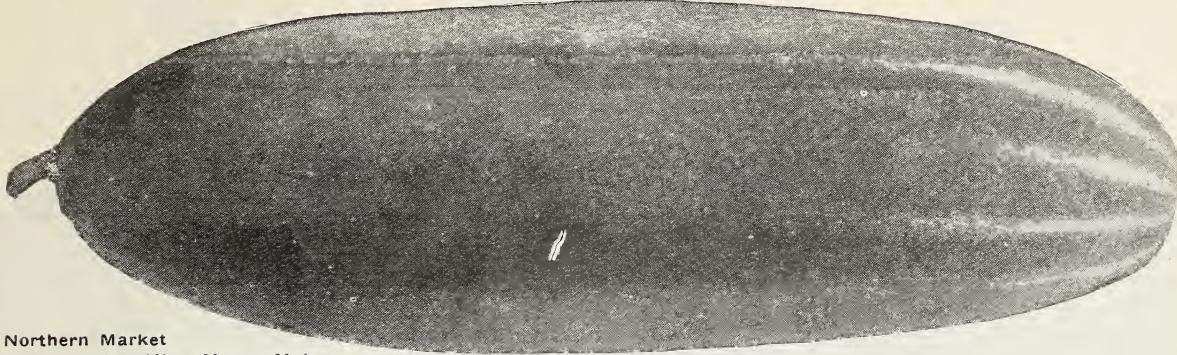


Wauchula
Perfection

Our superior strain of Northern grown Cucumber seed can not be excelled. Same is grown under irrigation, where the seed crop can mature perfectly regardless of the uncertain dry

seasons. This insures fine, plump seed, with high germinating power, rendering chances more certain of perfect stand and good crop. This is another of the very best money crops. Low

CUCUMBERS—(Continued)



**Northern Market
The Cucumber King Money Maker**

black, or medium low soil or muck land is perhaps the best for growing cucumbers. The early cukes are the ones that bring the money. And to get them early you must figure on protecting them from the possible frost. This vegetable is very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop. **Culture.**—Make rows 4 feet apart and have the hill 2 feet in the drill, dropping 6 or 8 seed in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get up a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before they germinate. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get an early stand. In fact many of our most successful growers make three or four plantings, making a planting in between hills every four or five days, so that in case of frost or some other disaster to the planting that is already up, there is another stand of seed just ready to come out of the ground and which would mean a gain of six to ten days on the fellow who had to plant over, and the time gained by the method of several plantings might mean hundreds of dollars in extra profit if you did not have to plant over, for we all know that eight or ten days' difference in any early truck crop makes a wonderful difference in the question of big prices.

We all know that cucumbers are subject to blight, and prevention is always better than cure; therefore, we urgently recommend plenty of early spraying with Bordeaux Mixture. While the plants are young and tender don't get your material too strong, but as the plants become older increase the strength of your spray. Bordeaux Mixture has always been the main spray for blight and fungus diseases, Pyrox is also good. When using Bordeaux it is a good plan to use 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead paste to each 50 gallons which will kill any worms that may be on the plants. The safest plan is to spray once a week from time plants are two weeks old until they begin to fruit. For ice Black Leaf "40" is by far the best thing that can be used.

Plant in the spring from first of January to April. For fall, plantings are made from August to October. Our list consists of the leading and standard marketing varieties for Florida.

Northern Market. No. 153 (60 days). **The Cucumber King as a money maker.**

Why is Northern Market King? Because it has what it takes to get the money, such as finest quality, that desirable dark green color that carries thousands of miles, going into the market looking fresh and crisp, with size neither too large nor too small, but just the size and length the buyers want. The length is seven to eight inches, which is an appealing feature. One of its strongest points is extreme earliness, being one of the earliest of all cucumbers. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00, 25 lbs. \$25.00, 100 lbs. \$85.00.

Henderson's Perfected White Spine. No. 149 (62 days). This variety is certainly Florida's standard and most popular of all other types. Makes the very finest market appearance, holding its most de-

sirable dark green color long after reaching the most distant market. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Davis Perfect. No. 150 (65 days). One of splendid quality and very popular. For shape and color it is unequaled. Grows 8 to 10 inches long, dark glossy green color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Early Fortune. No. 151 (63 days). A great favorite with truck growers throughout Florida. One that holds its dark green color a long time after reaching the Northern markets, going to the market looking fresh and plump, Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

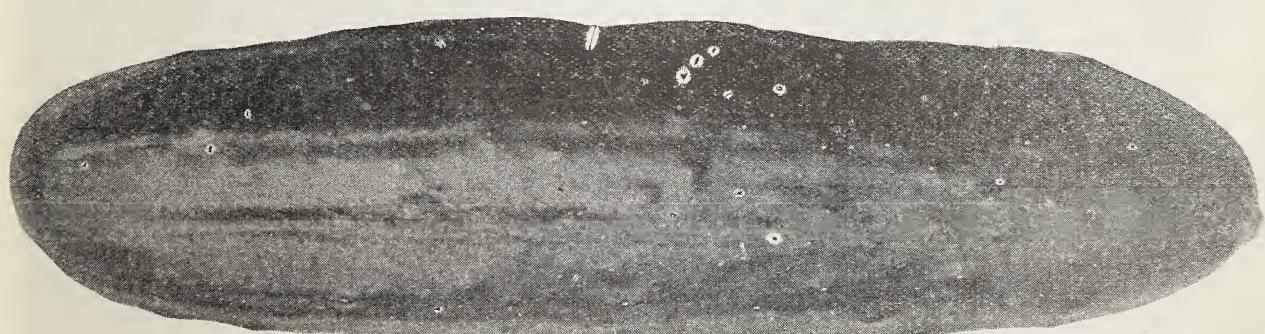
Early Florida. No. 148 (63 days). We have seen this variety tried out for the past three years and pronounce it one of the very best that can be planted for the Northern markets. Splendid shape, not being real sharp on the ends like some other varieties; intensely green, making it an exceedingly desirable marketable sort. Try the Early Florida with absolute assurance that you cannot be disappointed in this particular cucumber. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Extra Early Improved White Spine. No. 154 (63 days). The most popular and for general use, one of the best. This strain is planted extensively for the Northern market. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00, 25 lbs. \$18.75, 100 lbs. \$65.00.

Wauchula Perfection. No. 150. This is a dandy, A-1 quality, early, heavy producer possessing that wonderful dark green color that is so desirable for our Northern markets and with shape that adds to its attractiveness. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00, 25 lbs. \$25.00, 100 lbs. \$85.00.

Earliest of All. No. 155 (60 days). This is a fine standard type, very similar to Henderson's Perfected White Spine and high class marketing type. Earliest of All has the earliness, desirable shape, attractive color and quality, and is numbered among the very best varieties for any purpose. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Kirby's Stays Green. No. 158. Grown for and packed by Kilgore Seed Co. From all accounts this is a splendid type of earliest White Spine; fruits seven to eight inches long, cylindrical shape, dark green color, vigorous grower, enormous yielder, fine shipper, commanding highest market price. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.50, 25 lbs. \$27.50, 100 lbs. \$100.00.



Early Florida

Improved Long Green. No. 156 (65 days). An excellent all round cucumber. It grows 8 to 10 inches long; dark green, firm and crisp. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

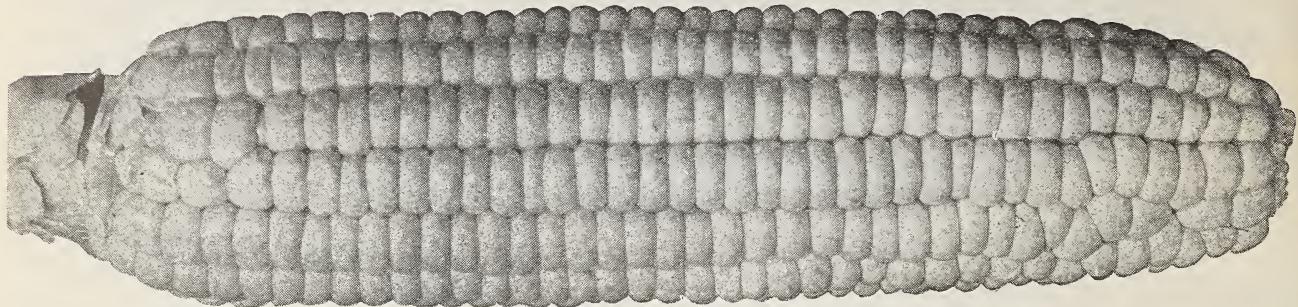
Chicago Pickling Cucumber. No. 157 (65 days). This is one of the very best pickling varieties. Small, green, slender and enormously productive. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Sweet Corn

PECK SEED TO ACRE

Not prepaid except all quarts or less

Here is a crop that never fails to bring profitable returns to our Florida truckers when put on the market early.



Gold Bond Sweet Corn

Do not plant the Extra Early sorts, for they never amount to anything—only time and labor wasted. Any of the varieties we list as roasting ears or sweet corn will give entire satisfaction to the most critical growers.

Culture.—Plant in well fertilized rows 3 feet apart and a hill every 18 inches in the drill; leave one and two stalks to the place. When about knee high apply about 200 pounds nitrate of soda and same amount again when corn begins to silk and tassel. This will not only give you almost twice the yield but bring your crop to maturity ten days earlier. For the bud-worm use equal parts of tobacco dust and sulphur, dropping a little in the bud. Ship in pepper crates, 6 or 8 dozen to the package. Earliest plantings are made from first of January until March.

Stowell's Evergreen. No. 140 (75 days). This is the best variety that has ever been planted in Florida or any other state for all purposes. Ears large and well filled, cob slender, with long, deep grains, and of finest quality. This variety will stay tender for many days after it is in roasting ears. We have the finest variety of Stowell's Evergreen that is obtainable. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Country Gentleman. No. 141 (70 days). This is a very superior variety of sugar corn. Comes in just a little ahead of Stowell's. Rows being zigzag, makes it much harder for worms to destroy or work in, consequently is troubled less by them than the straight rowed corn. Pkg. 10c, qt. 35c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.00.

Truckers' Favorite. No. 145 (80 days). This is not a sweet corn but a very desirable early roasting ear type and a good one to come in after Adams Early. Makes from one to three large ears, with deep white grains, large and tender. Not only is Truckers' Favorite a fine roasting ear corn but it is very desirable for early feeding pur-

poses, as it is the largest early corn to be found. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$1.40, bu. \$4.50.

Florida Roasting Ears. No. 142 (80 days). Not a sweet corn but preferred by many to the sugar sorts on account of the size. Ears twice as large as ordinary sugar corn, and makes splendid table corn of superior quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$1.40, bu. \$4.50.

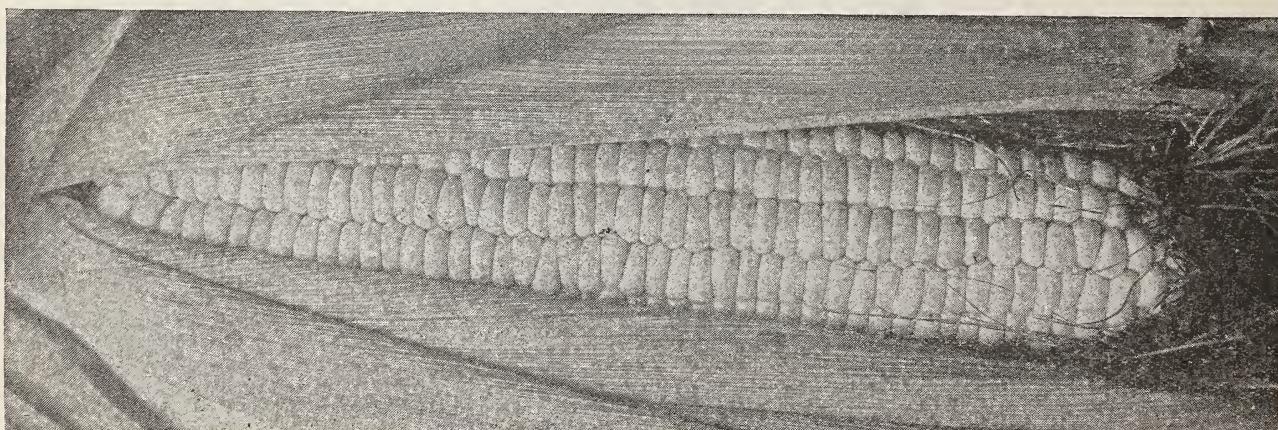
Adams Early. No. 143 (60 days). Not a sweet corn, but usually classed as one. Very early, about ten days ahead of Country Gentleman, and is grown extensively for the market. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$1.40, bu. \$4.50.

Golden Bantam. No. 144. Exceptionally fine quality, early golden yellow grain, sweet and tender. Ears are eight-rowed, flavored exceedingly rich and delicious. Pkg. 10c, qt. 35c, pk. \$1.85, bu. \$6.50.

Pearly White. No. 47 (78 days). Not a sweet corn but a wonderfully desirable early roasting ear corn of genuine quality as a table corn. Its pearly white grains makes fine market appearance, and being productive, also a good big ear, makes it profitable for the grower. Pearly White is a wonderful corn for early feeding. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$1.45, bu. \$5.00.

Gold Bond Sweet Corn. No. 146. The "sweetest sweet corn." As the name "Gold" would indicate, this is a golden or yellow sweet corn with large ears similar to Golden Bantam, except three to five days earlier, ear twice as large and yield twice as much per acre. Ears two-thirds as large as Stowell's Evergreen and ten to fifteen days earlier with 75 percent as much yield and extreme tenderness and exquisite rich sugary flavor. Gold Bond sugar corn is unexcelled.

The heavy shuck closing well over the end of the ear adds to Gold Bond as a shipper and also great protection against worms and birds. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$7.00.



Stowell's Evergreen

Egg Plant

1/4 TO 1/2 LB. SEED TO ACRE

Egg Plant is among Florida's main money making truck crops and unlike many other crops, it has rather long productive period.

The Egg Plant is one of Florida's standard truck crops, and one that usually gives very satisfactory returns. Light hammock land is the best for this crop, or any sandy loam may be well adapted to Egg Plants. The heavy, dark, low soils are not good for this crop. This is rather a difficult vegetable to grow if one does not understand the handling of same, but it is very profitable. It is very hard to get the seed to germinate right if the ground is wet and cold, and for this reason many Manatee County truckers make their plantings October and November before the ground becomes so cold. Plants are carried through the winter in protected beds, which gives them good, healthy, strong plants to set just as soon as the danger of frost is over.

Culture.—For the fall crop plant in June and July in seed beds or in the open field, where they are to remain. But where planted in the open the plants will need some protection from the sun, which is a little too much for them at this season of the year. A great many use palmetto fans stuck slanting on the south side of the hill which will keep the sun from striking them full force. When planting in the open field use one-half pound seed per acre, and where planted in seed bed use one-quarter pound. Have rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use from 1,200 lbs. to one ton high grade fertilizer per acre. It is a splendid plan to spray with Bordeaux Mixture every ten days from the time the plants have 4 or 5 leaves, as there is no plant more subject to blight than this. If the crop is attacked by worms, add 2 to 3 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to each 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

Black Beauty. No. 161 (115 days). Ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large variety. Fruit develops quickly; thick, lustrous, purplish black and of the finest quality. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, 1/4 lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$100.00.

New York Improved Purple Spineless.

No. 162 (120 days). Very large, with glossy, smooth, deep purple skin. Popular with market gardeners. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, 1/4 lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$39.00, 25 lbs. \$93.75.

New Jersey Improved Purple Thornless.

No. 160 (120 days). A standard and very popular variety, somewhat similar to the New York Purple, and is one of the very best that can be planted by the Southern truckers. Large fruits, attractive and the very best shipper. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, 1/4 lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$39.00, 25 lbs. \$93.75.

Florida High Bush. No. 163 (120 days). A heavy yielder, and owing to its upright growth, does not get bruised or affected by wet weather as easily as other varieties. A great favorite with many shippers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, 1/4 lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$27.50, 25 lbs. \$62.50.

New Orleans Market. No. 164 (110 days). This is a high bush variety, but fruit is said to be somewhat larger than the Florida High Bush. Oval in shape and a dark purple color. Very productive. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, 1/4 lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$100.00.

California Tree. No. 165 (112 days). The California Tree is one of the best high bush types, with the quality, color, productiveness and fine market appearance. Becoming quite popular with many of our Florida truckers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, 1/4 lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 25 lbs. \$100.00.

Endive

OUNCE TO 50 FEET DRILL
Postpaid

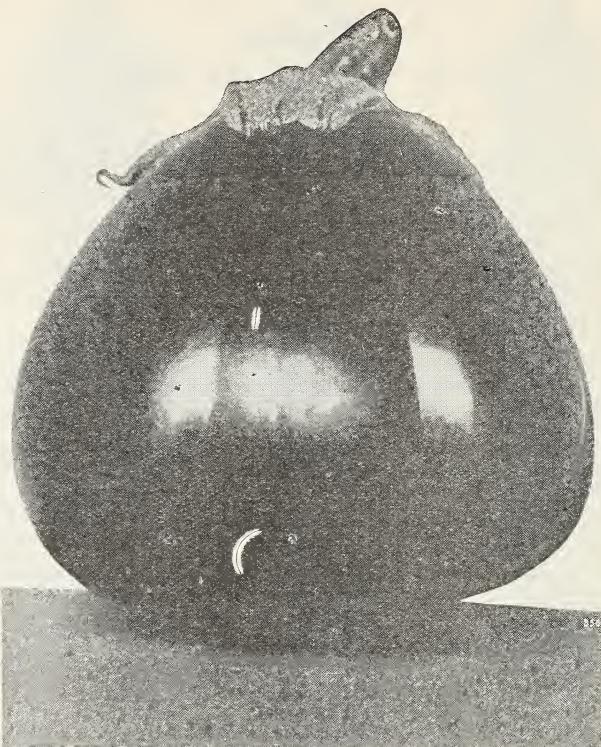
Plant from August to February in drills 15 inches apart, and thin out to eight inches apart in the row.

Green Curled. No. 29. Hardest variety and most desirable for home use or market garden. Deep green leaves, beautifully curled and easily blanched. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Kale

OUNCE TO 50 FEET DRILL
Postpaid

Green Curled Scotch. No. 30. This is about the best variety that can be planted in Florida. Sow from August until December in drills 20 inches apart. Give plenty of cultivation and you will have an abundance of greens. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.



Florida High Bush

Kohl Rabi

OUNCE TO 50 FEET DRILL
Postpaid

Plant and cultivate like cabbage. Sow in drills 18 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches in the row.



Kohl Rabi

White Vienna. No. 74. Clear, white flesh, short smooth leaves, fine quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 1/4 lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Leek

OUNCE SEED TO 75 FEET DRILL
Postpaid

Leek. No. 75. Sow in fall, winter or spring in good rich soil half-inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high transplant to rows 1 foot apart and 4 inches in the drill, or may be planted where to be grown and thinned out to a stand. Leek is considered much superior to onions for seasoning. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Lettuce

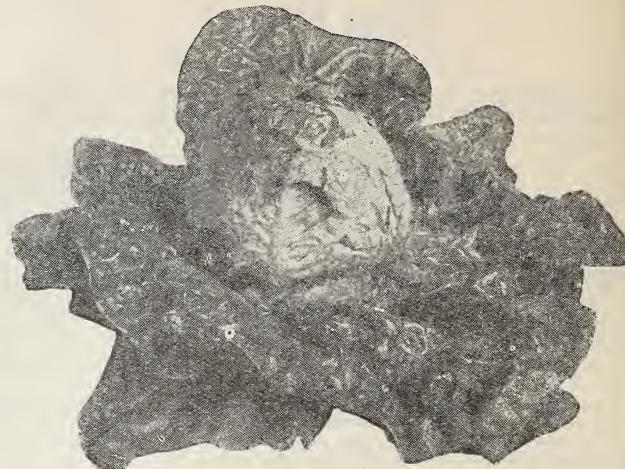
POUND SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Lettuce is among Florida's large Fall and Winter Shipping Crops.

Our Lettuce seed can not be excelled, as we secure our stock from the most reliable growers, that make a specialty of producing only the very highest type seed.

We have one of the very finest strains of the Big Boston that it is possible to obtain. For the last few seasons there has been no little complaint in regard to getting the early sowing to germinate and which frequently meant a delay of at least two weeks in the crop, which in many cases meant inestimable loss to the grower, especially so where there was a ready market at good prices for the early lettuce. This is one of the points we are going to pay special attention to, making thorough tests as to the germination, which should insure our customers against a delayed crop on account of seed failing to germinate. Buy your lettuce seed from us—there is no better.

Culture.—First sowings are made 1st of September and continue until February. Low, damp, light or dark soil is suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness and quality. Therefore, your land must be highly fertilized and of moist nature. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, and use light roller to press them into the soil or rake the seed in lightly. Ants are the greatest pest to the seed beds; in fact, if some means of keeping them away is not resorted to you cannot raise a seed bed. A great many who have water, cut little ditches all around the beds and keep them filled with water until the seed germinates and others keep damp sacks over the beds with dirt around on the edges of the sacks, which is very good. Be sure that your seed beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed are planted.



New York

Iceberg. No. 176 (74 days). A very superior and popular variety. Medium size head of wonderful solidity. Very crisp and always tender, and stands hot weather remarkably well. Outer leaves light green and main ribs of leaves curve to center, keeping head well folded, insuring a perfect blanching. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$14.00.

Florida Special. No. 177 (75 days). This is also a splendid all round variety for home use, or fine shipper. Florida Special is a new variety, seems especially adapted to our Florida conditions. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

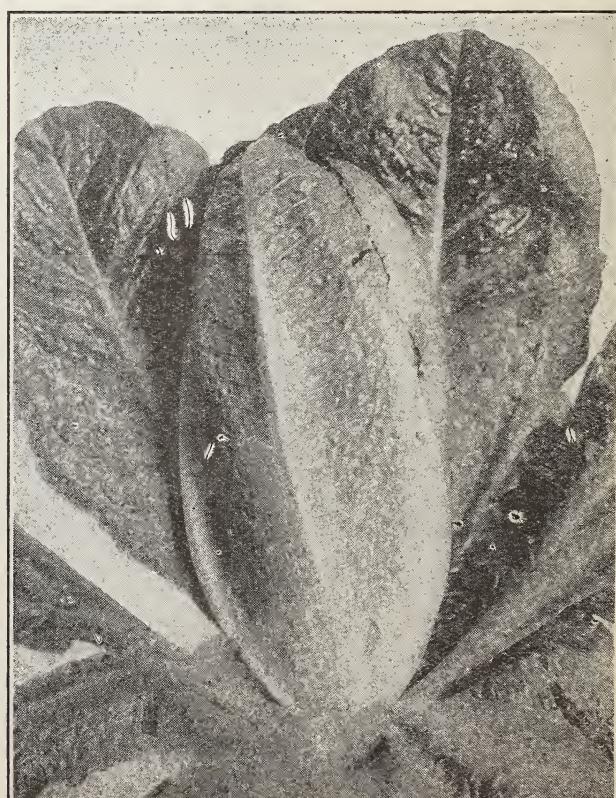
Black Seeded Simpson. No. 178 (80 days). One of the very best that can be planted when it is too warm to grow the heading sorts. Does not make much head. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

New York, Wonderful or Los Angeles. No. 180 (80 days). This variety is among the very best marketable types, making a large, hard, tight head of finest quality. Outer leaves dark green



Big Boston Lettuce

Big Boston. No. 176 (75 days). This is the most popular variety; in fact, it is grown almost exclusively in the state. It is a large, round firm header. Our strain of Big Boston Lettuce is second to none. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00, 100 lbs. \$75.00.



Romaine or White Paris Cos.

LETTUCE—(Continued)

and edges not tinged with brown or red. New York has become extremely popular in California, Colorado and many large lettuce producing sections. A week or ten days later than Big Boston. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$19.00.

Romaine or White Paris Cos. No. 179 (70 days). This variety has given perfect satisfaction throughout the state where Romaine has been planted. White Paris, without question, is one of the best yet introduced. Many of the best truckers are planting Romaine instead of Lettuce. It most always brings good prices in the markets and withstands both cold and heat better than lettuce. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.



Giant Curled Mustard

Mustard

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Good green food for your poultry as well as table use.

Culture. Mustard will come in quicker than any other sort of greens. Sow in good, rich garden soil and have drills 16 inches apart.

Southern Giant Curled. No. 183. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Master Mustard. No. 182. This is a very superior strain of mustard. Large and long smooth leaves, crisp, sweet and tender, with flavor unsurpassed. Makes quick and rank growth, with larger leaves than any other type of mustard. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 85c.

New Chinese Smooth Leaf. No. 184. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Okra

8 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Okra is a splendid paying crop and one that is almost limitless in its productive period.

Culture.—Okra can be planted any time from February until September. This is a warm weather plant, and will not do much until the ground becomes warm. In fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. Can be planted in almost any kind of soil. You do not get big money out of an okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months, and after all, we consider it one of the easiest and safest little money crops that can be planted. Have rows three feet apart and sow thinly in the drill, and when three or four inches high thin out to one stalk every ten inches. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard, and besides it stops young plants from bearing.

Florida Dwarf Favorite. No. 188 (45 days). This is a new introduction. Dwarf variety with long slender pods, which are not as intense green as Perkins' Long Green. We believe this variety will become very popular, due to the fact that a dwarf variety producing long, slender pods is what many of the growers will want. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.



Perkins Long Green

Perkins Mammoth Podded Long Green. No. 186 (45 days). This is the best variety for marketing. In fact, used almost exclusively by market gardeners. Pods long, slender, intense green and remains tender longer than any other sort. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$6.00, 25 lbs. \$12.50, 100 lbs. \$45.00.

**Onion Sets**

Bushel 32 Pounds
6 TO 8 BUS. TO ACRE
Not Prepaid
Except All Quarts

From the sets you get
your earliest green
Onions.

As a rule the sets cannot be depended upon to grow large onions, but if early green onions are wanted to bunch for market, or home use, plant the sets. Put out in rows eighteen inches apart and five inches between the sets in the drill. Plant from September to March; use six or eight bushels per acre of sets.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.	10 Bu.
CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA.	No. 200....	.30	\$1.50	\$5.50 \$50.00
YELLOW DANVER.	No. 201.....	.25	1.40	5.00 47.50
SILVER SKIN.	No. 202.....	.30	1.50	5.50 50.00

Onions

3 TO 5 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

New crop seed about September 1st or possibly a little earlier. Book order early so there will be no delay in delivery upon arrival new crop.

The latter part of September is early enough to plant Onions, as this crop will do nothing in hot weather, in fact it is next to impossible to get the seed to germinate until cool weather comes on.

We list several varieties that are dependable here in Florida. Perhaps the Creole and Australian Brown are the best keepers, but of course the Bermudas are the most desirable and if taken care of properly after harvesting will keep in most cases.

Some seem to think Onions will not keep here; this is all a mistake, for we have seen them keep for months. The keeping depends largely upon the way the Onions are taken care of during harvest. If they get wet after they have been taken out of the ground, they are sure to rot more or less; therefore, great care should be exercised that same are harvested during a dry time, and after being pulled or dug should be allowed to stay on the ground in the sunshine only long enough to dry off what soil sticks to them. Then the Onions should be removed to some barn or dry place where the air can circulate about them freely, but do not heap them up. By all means harvest before the rainy season.

Culture.—First plantings are made latter part of September and continued until January. October and November are the best months to plant. Here in Florida the seed is generally planted in the open field, where they are to grow, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when four or five inches high they are thinned out to five inches apart in the drill. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. However, there is no question but what planting in beds and then transplanting is far the best method, and perhaps does not require much more labor when the task of two or three weedings is considered, which has to be done by hand principally, where the seed is planted in the open field. A moist (but not wet) soil is best suited for the onion, therefore, our Florida hammock, muck and low pine lands are preferable. Yet almost any of our Florida soil, where not too high, will grow fine onions. This crop is a gross feeder, and not less than a ton of high grade fertilizer should be used per acre. There is nothing better than an application of well-rotted stable manure broadcasted on the land before planting. This crop needs constant, shallow cultivation, which keeps it steadily growing. Use 3 pounds seed to acre in beds, or 5 pounds where planted in field. Our Bermuda Onion Seed is genuine Teneriffe grown, imported direct by us from one of the very best growers on the Canary Islands. And we know there is no better onion seed to be had than what we offer, no matter where you buy.

Place orders early. It is much better to place your order in advance of planting time. You have everything to gain by doing this, as we do not require any money on order until it is filled and placing order early will insure getting your seed when wanted and may save you some money also, for in case the crop was short it would naturally mean higher prices, whereas if you had your order booked you would not have to pay the advanced price. We import our Bermuda Onion Seed and will be in position to make delivery as early as any seedman in the country.

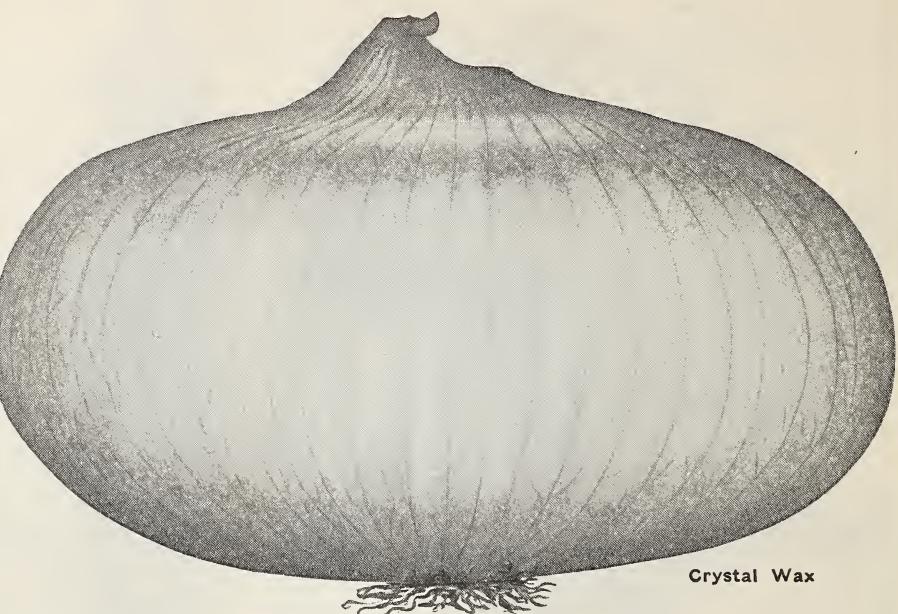
Crystal Wax Bermuda. No. 190. Beautiful waxy white color. Seed of this variety is usually in very short supply. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.25, 10 lbs. \$30.00.

White Bermuda. No. 191. The name is often misleading, for it is not a white onion, but straw colored. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

Red Bermuda. No. 192. Identical with White Bermuda, except in color, which is a light red. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$20.00.

Louisiana Creole. No. 193. Perhaps one of the very best keepers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50.

Australian Brown. No. 195. Very productive and a good keeper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$1.75.



Garlic

Postpaid

Garlic. No. 204. Comes in bulbs, divided in several parts, called cloves, separated and planted same as onion sets. Lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00.

Parsley

1 OZ. TO 150 FEET OF DRILL

2 LBS. PER ACRE

Postpaid

Culture.—Parsley can be sown in the fall or spring, in drills 16 inches apart. This seed is very hard to germinate and often takes two or three weeks.

Extra Double Moss Curled. No. 205 (90 days). Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

Parsnips

1 OZ. TO 150 FEET OF DRILL

Postpaid

Sugar or Hollow Crown. No. 207 (120 days). Sow from October to March in drills 18 inches apart. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.



Parsley

Pepper

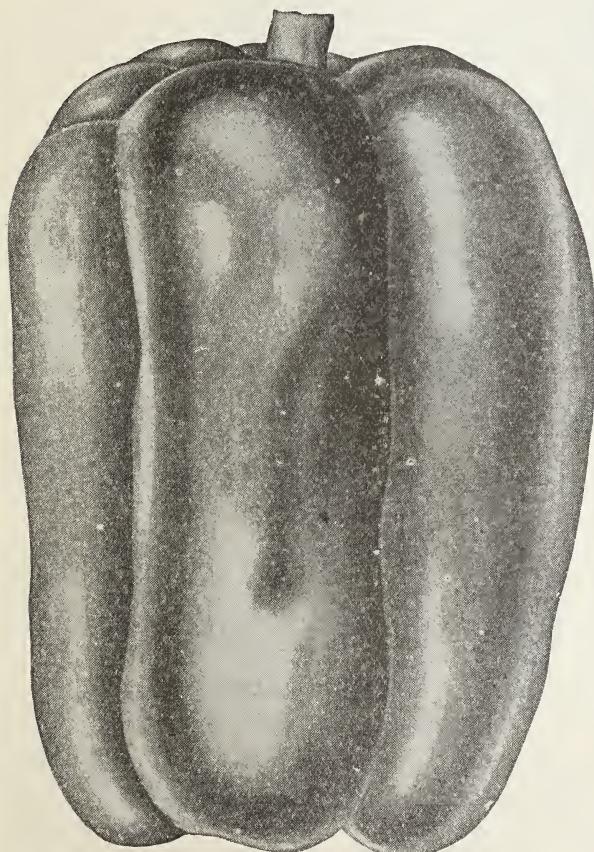
16 LB. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Pepper is a Florida standard truck crop and grown almost year round.

Pepper is among our best paying truck crops and the harvest season one of such length that even though your crop comes in on a poor market, the chances are, the market will have time to strengthen before your crop is any way near through fruiting, which certainly gives more latitude for a paying crop than almost any other.

Hammock land, or rather moist soil, such as good low pine land, is best suited for this crop, although any medium good soil will grow pepper. Plants can be grown in open field, where they are to remain, or grown in seed bed. It is best to plant in beds for a spring crop, which will give you the plants earlier. In Manatee county, pepper, like eggplant, is planted in protected beds in October, November and December, and set in the early spring, just as soon as it is thought that the frost is over. In North and Central Florida, where you desire to grow a fall crop, sow the seed in June, July and August.

Pepper and eggplant, unlike most other plants, can be transplanted after they are blooming and it does not seem to hurt them. Pepper is much more hardy than eggplant. However, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either seed, and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is cold and wet. Make rows 3 feet apart and set plants 20 inches apart in the drill. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long it is generally thought that to make several applications of fertilizer is the most profitable, using 400 pounds to acre every 20 days until at least a ton has been used.



Florida Queen Pepper

Florida Queen. No. 222 (110 days). This is a new pepper in our list, but we have had it under observation four years and we are now willing to offer it to our most critical pepper growers of the state, as one of the most satisfactory and desirable large sweet varieties for all purposes and most especially to those who are growing for the northern markets, on account of its many favorable points. Florida Queen is on the order of Ruby King, except the pod is not quite so long and slender, but plenty of length, very heavy and meaty and possibly a few days earlier, and plants of heavier bush, otherwise very much like Ruby King. Some of our best pepper

growers object to Ruby King on account of the pods being a little long and not heavy or meaty enough, and to those who have found this objection, we unhesitatingly recommend this most desirable and dependable variety. If there is anything better to be had we have always been selfish enough to want it for our customers with the realization that ultimately we will both be benefited. Our Florida Queen pepper runs quite uniform which makes a nice pack, giving fine market appearance, wonderfully productive and has same fine, glossy skin as that of Ruby King. Try at least a part of your crop in this variety, you will like it, and you may rest assured that we certainly could not afford to recommend this pepper or anything else if we did not feel that results would be gratifying to our customers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.00, 25 lbs. \$80.00.



Ruby King Pepper

Ruby King. No. 223 (115 days). The king of all large sweet sorts with our Florida growers. Planted more extensively than all other varieties combined. It has the quality, productiveness, size, shape and everything to make up one of the very best marketable peppers ever tried in the state. Our strain of Ruby King Pepper is one of the very best produced. No matter what price you pay you can get no better. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50, 25 lbs. \$75.00.

Chinese Giant. No. 224 (120 days). One of the largest of the sweet pepper family. Makes very stocky bush, productive and mild flavor, and becoming very popular with our Florida growers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, 10 lbs. \$47.50.

World Beater. No. 225. Said to be a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King, and seems to possess many of the good qualities of Ruby King. From what we have seen of the World Beater, it is a very desirable pepper. Large, meaty, fine shipper, good shape and very mild. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$37.50, 25 lbs. \$87.50.

Ruby Giant. No. 226 (115 days). Similar to Ruby King only the pods are said to grow somewhat larger. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50, 25 lbs. \$75.00.

Pimiento Pepper. No. 227. Sweet and mild. Grown largely for canning and pickling purposes. No doubt every one is familiar with the canned Pimiento Peppers which are imported from Spain. This is a large and fine flavored pepper. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Red Cluster. No. 228 (100 days). For making pepper sauce. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Peas--English or Garden

1 TO 2 BUS. SEED PER ACRE

Not Prepaid Except All Packages and Quarts

Garden Peas are classed among Florida's best fall and winter money crops. There is never an over production, and a crop that is not molested by insects, nor killed by frost.

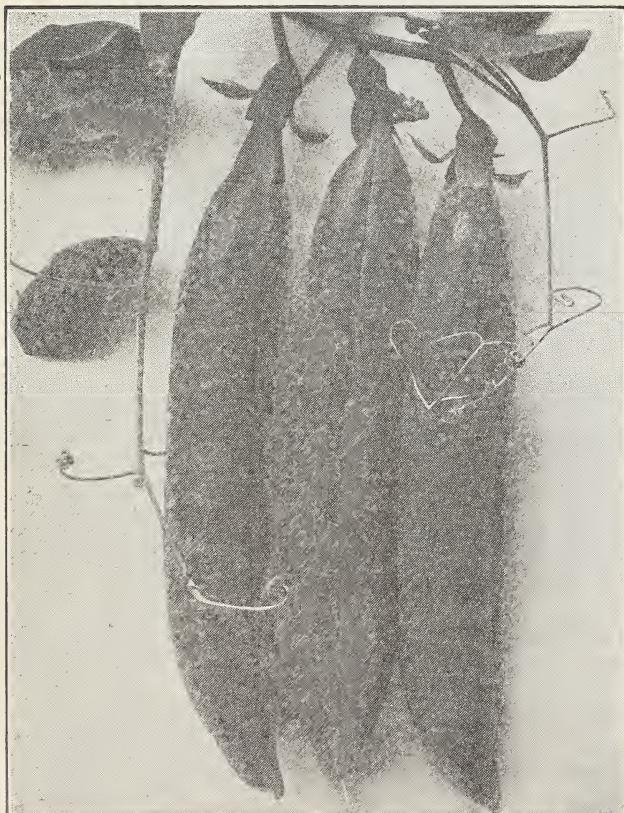
There is a wide range of planting season, which is from middle of September to February. Garden peas are a crop that usually net the producer fine returns on investment.



The English Pea is a very hardy plant and one that is not attacked by insects at all. Frost does not hurt them except while in blossom, which only destroys that crop of bloom, and they will put on another crop immediately. After the frost takes a crop of bloom, it is a splendid idea to give them an application of nitrate of soda at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil, and with about the same cultivation as beans. To sow in double rows is a good plan, as when planted this way they will support each other. Have rows 4 feet apart and drop the peas 1 to 2 inches apart. It will require 2 bushels of seed per acre to plant in double rows and half of this amount in single rows, except the small, smooth varieties, such as Early Alaska and Kilgore's Extra Early, which only require 1½ bushels in double rows.

Best Variety? Sure! It's Kilgore's Winner Every Time.

Kilgore's Winner. No. 215 (52 days). From our last few years' careful watchfulness, we pronounce this pea which we list as Kilgore's Winner, as being one of the very best early, large wrinkled varieties, and one that is in great demand in the Northern markets. It is in a class with Telephones, Thomas Laxton, Gradus and other early, large podded varieties, except that it seems to be a surer cropper and a better yielder than any of the other large podded sorts. Quality unsurpassed, early, vigorous grower, beautiful dark green pods. Productive and grows to a height of twenty to thirty inches. This pea will please both the most critical market gardener and the markets. Give this splendid pea a trial and see the genuine merits of same. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00, 10 bus. \$117.50.



Kilgore's Winner Pea

Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone. No. 214. Seeing the need of a more satisfactory pea of the Old Dwarf Telephone type, we now offer this variety, feeling confident that we are giving our customers something much more desirable than the Old Dwarf Telephone in the point of earliness and productiveness, and also from the fact that it is next to an absolute impossibility to keep the old original Dwarf Telephone from breeding back to its fore-parents, rendering a very undesirable character in many instances. Furthermore, many have been under the impression that the Old Dwarf Telephone was an early pea, which is not the case, as we have never been able to harvest a crop under eighty to ninety days, whereas the Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone will be ready to pick in sixty to sixty-five days, when growing conditions are at all favorable. However, pods are not quite as large, but better filled, making fine market appearance of the very best quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 55c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00, 10 bu. \$107.50.

Thomas Laxton. No. 218. This grand pea is indeed one of the winners and a very close rival to the Gradus or Prosperity. Is early, hardy, fine dark green color and very productive. Pods are large, long with square ends, containing 7 to 8 large, richly flavored peas of quality unsurpassed. It grows 3 feet high. Our supply of seed of this variety is the best. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00, 10 bus. \$97.50.

Little Marvel. No. 219 (50 days). A very desirable early variety of excellent quality. Vines grow 18 in. tall, straight deep green pods, bottom end square, approximately three in. long. Large, green wrinkled seed. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.35, bu. \$8.50.

Extra Early Alaska. No. 210 (50 days). One of the earliest. A smooth pea, very productive, of splendid quality, and a fine shipper. The hardiest of all. Will stand more frost and adverse weather conditions than any other variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.35, bu. \$8.50.

Large Alaska. No. 211 (55 days). Resembles Early Alaska in general habit, only longer, larger and a little later. Grows about 2½ feet high, excellent quality and handsomely shaped pods. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.35, bu. \$8.50.

Tall Telephone. No. 212 (75 days). An excellent wrinkled variety of sugary flavor. Grows 4½ feet large pods, containing 6 to 7 peas. Very productive, but late in maturing. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00.



Little Marvel

Bliss Everbearing. No. 213 (65 days). One of the earliest, large pods and good quality. One of the strong points in favor of this pea is that it stands much cold. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.35, bu. \$8.50.

Kilgore's Extra Early. No. 216 (50 days). One of the very earliest smooth varieties and splendid quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.35, bu. \$8.50.

Gradus or Prosperity. No. 217 (55 days). Here is a combination of finest quality, size, productiveness and earliness. One of the very earliest large wrinkled varieties. A most delicious pea. Grows 2½ feet high. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00.

Laxtonian. No. 220 (55 days). One of the larger podded types, vines and pods dark green, height eighteen to twenty-five inches tall. Vigorous grower and very early. Splendid quality and good for home garden or marketing purposes. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$2.65, bu. \$9.50.

Mammoth Sugar or **Salad pea.** No. 221 (70 days). Prepared and cooked pod and all just same as snap beans. Should be used when pods are half to two-thirds grown, as the peas are stringless, tender and of delicious flavor at this stage. Vines grow three to four feet tall. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$2.75, bu. \$10.00.

Webster, Fla., Nov. 5, 1923.

Kilgore Seed Co.,
Plant City, Fla.

Gentlemen:

I am picking peas today of the Kilgore's Winner. Just planted forty-five days today. That beats you eight days and they are full old.

(Signed) B. F. Thompson,
Webster, Fla.

KILGORE'S "BRED RIGHT"

Seed Potatoes

NOT LESS THAN 600 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Not Prepaid

What does "BRED RIGHT" seed mean?

It means exactly what it says, that the parent stock has been bred right; and the following method is the only possible way to breed it right. The very truest to type, disease free, is planted in what is called a seed plot, and from this plot is produced what is called foundation seed stock. The size of this plot depends upon the number of acres the grower plants.

First the seed is treated with Formaldehyde, or Corrosive Sublimate before being cut. This treatment controls Scab and Blackleg, but not Rhizotonia and Mosaic.

When plants are up few inches, systematic spraying is begun, which controls blight and insects, which is one of the great

essentials, as insects such as Aphid, Leaf Hoppers and others

transmit Mosaic, Blackleg and Rhizotonia from the effected plants to the healthy plants by carrying the juices from one plant to another, and if spraying is not carried on regularly clear up to time potatoes begin to ripen up, it is quite likely there will be some insects toward end of growing period and many of the apparently healthy plants will be effected and yet not sufficiently developed to be detected in the plant, but the progeny will be effected and next generation will be a weakling which means poor yield if

any at all; therefore,

we can readily see the necessity of spraying, if good healthy seed is to be had. Now after the plants have developed sufficiently to show up these various diseases, such as Mosaic, Rhizotonia and

Blackleg, an expert who knows these diseases goes through this seed plot and rogues it, which means that every sick, diseased or off

type plant is pulled out, tubers and all, and destroyed, which is the only remedy whereby Mosaic and Rhizotonia can be controlled. This roguing is done row by row, and in the course of the crop it may be necessary to make half dozen

roggings and may mean the destruction of 5 to 25% of the plants, but this is the only known method to get foundation stock absolutely right. When this seed plot is ready to dig, it is gone through and the most vigorous outstanding hills are dug with great care and by hand, and only those showing heavy yield, uniformity of tubers, and correct types are taken. This is the grower's foundation seed stock for his next year's seed plot, and when sufficient amount for this purpose has been dug and which is called hill selection because only the best hills are taken, it is then put away securely in the root cellar. Now the balance of the seed plot is dug and this is used to produce his general seed crops from which we get our "BRED RIGHT" seed, and which we believe is the only possible way under the shining sun to get seed potatoes with "a yield."

"BRED RIGHT" Seed Potatoes Graded Right.—Did you ever get so-called seed potatoes that ran in size from marbles to cocoanuts? Our "BRED RIGHT" seed potatoes are graded at digging time, nothing going in less than 1½ in. in diameter, and all the large, over-size, coarse, knobby stock taken out, and this seed is also graded again at time of shipment.

"BRED RIGHT" Seed Potatoes Packed Right.—We have believed for a long time that the custom of shipping seed potatoes in bags was all wrong. When shipped in bags, the rough treatment starts in the warehouse where grown and never ends until the planter is reached, and sometimes not then. We are thoroughly convinced that good, strong, well ventilated crates are the practical containers for shipment of high grade seed potatoes. The crates are considerably cheaper than barrels, better ventilated, and a hundred pound crate can be handled with ease by one man. We feel that high grade seed potatoes should be handled with almost as much care as our citrus fruits. Why not? We have, after much consideration, decided to handle Kilgore's "BRED RIGHT" seed potatoes in 100 lb. crates.

Average Seed Potatoes Can Not Make Our Growers Money.—The average seed potatoes that have been handled here in

Florida and everywhere else run as follows: When so-called seed potato grower was ready to plant he went to cellar or root house, took stock just as it came from field such quantity as necessary for his planting, with no thought of selection, disease or anything else conducive to good seed, and if the crop was sprayed at all, it was simply to keep the insects from eating it up, and quite likely the seed was from 50 to 100%

diseased to start with, and many times it was half rotten when received, full of disease and ungraded. The truth of the matter is, the writer, after having covered many thousands of miles, in various seed potato states, inspecting thousands of acres growing in the field, and

observing actual conditions under which practically all potato seed was being produced, much of which ran from 60 to 100% diseased, has concluded that the most astounding thing of the whole situation is the fact that we actually got any yields at all, and we are speaking of sections that have always been Florida's chief source of supply.

Our average state yield is 34.4 barrels per acre, and with good honest seed we can easily raise this from 50 to 100%.

"BRED RIGHT" Seed Potatoes Free of Disease.—Mosaic is our most destructive and prevalent potato disease here in the South. It seems that our Southern con-

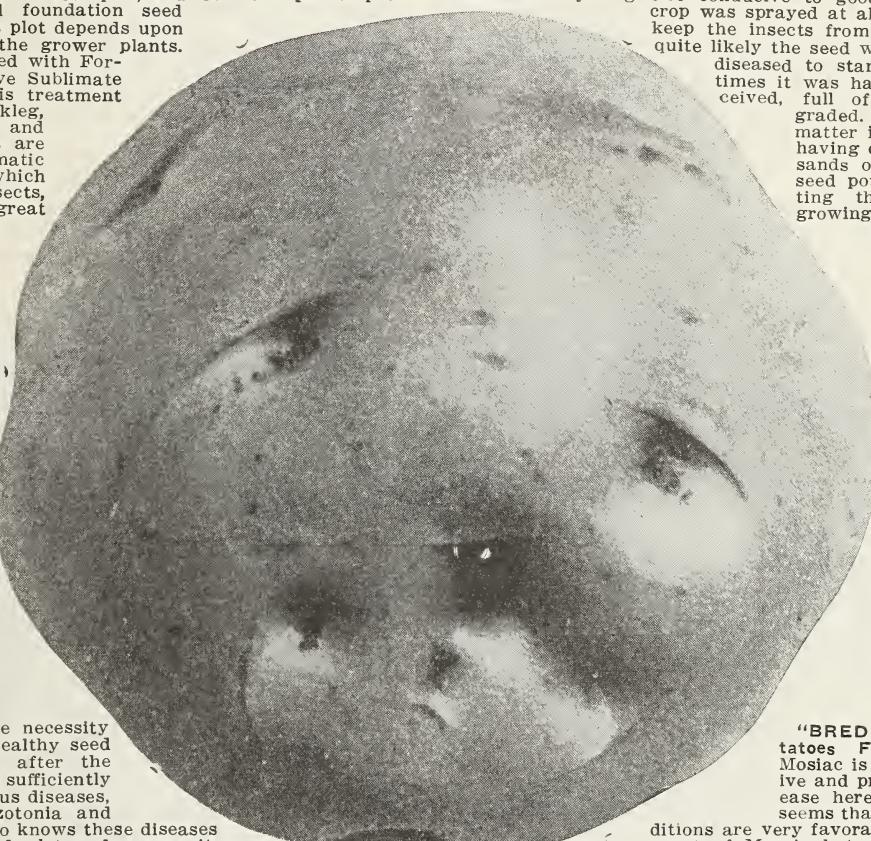
ditions are very favorable to the development of Mosaic but apparently our climatic conditions are rather against the other troubles except Scab, which can be controlled by seed treatment. Many times we have heard growers talking about their potatoes "frenching" which we quite understand now, and which means Mosaic.

"BRED RIGHT" SEED THE BASIS OF MONEY MAKING CROPS.—We have always handled above the average seed potatoes, going to the so-called best growers, paying 25¢ to 50¢ more per bag, but we awoke from our many years of slumber when we received last year one car of "BRED RIGHT" Seed Potatoes, the whole car having been planted here in our Plant City section, which gave us fine opportunity to observe the performance of good seed. This seed pleased both our growers and buyers, yielded from 25% to 100% more than the seed planted from average stock, fine smooth type, good color and great uniformity, consequently, all of our potato planters here are not interested in anything except "BRED RIGHT" seed. Above the average is no longer good enough; they want the best.

LET'S BE FAIR TO OURSELVES.—You are not fair to yourself when you base your seed purchase on price first with no thought of quality, production or parent stock. The old price base method doesn't work when it comes to good seed. Put quality first; it's cheaper at any price. It doesn't take any more labor, fertilizer and cultivation to grow an acre of high-yielding crop than it does for a non-yielding crop.

Culture.—In the warmer and more southerly potato growing sections of the State, the early plantings begin around first of November, but the bulk of the crop is planted between January 10th and February 1st. Potatoes can be followed by a good corn crop, which is a general practice. If it is desirable to grow some follow crop after potatoes, make rows four to five feet apart, otherwise rows should be three to four feet apart, hills every 12 to 14 inches in the drill. Use from one thousand pounds to one ton and half fertilizer per acre, making two applications of this amount. First application five days before planting and second application thirty days after planting. Potatoes should be planted on rather moist soil.

CUT SEED RIGHT.—We do not believe that all of our farmers cut their seed right, for instead of simply scalloping out the



Red Bliss

one eye with only a small piece, the potato should be cut clear through, getting at least two good eyes and a good big piece of seed. In this way you will get a good strong, vigorous plant and a sure stand, for if one eye fails to germinate or anything happens to it, you have the other one, or if both eyes grow you have that much stronger hill. Now the large seed piece will supply an abundance of nourishment until the plant has had sufficient time to fasten its own roots into the soil and get a good firm hold and in position to supply the necessary nourishment for a strong, vigorous plant, whereas, if the seed piece is too small it is impossible to get a strong and desirable plant. If a potato is too small to get four good eyes (2 seed pieces) plant it whole.

NOT ENOUGH SEED PER ACRE.—Of course this probably appears as though we were trying to sell a few extra seed, but let this be as it may. Our growers ordinarily purchase three one-hundred-and-fifty-pound bags, or seven and half bushels per acre, but we find that in the various potato sections of the North fifteen to seventeen bushels are used, dropping the seed 12 to 14 inches in the drill and three ft. rows. We understand that the Hastings section plants around twelve bushels per acre.

We are not trying to dictate to you how much seed to plant per acre—you must be the judge; but we are suggesting the method and amount that will give best results, and after all, results is the only thing that counts. Our crates will hold 100 pounds or 1 2-3 bus., and you should not use less than six crates (10 bus.) per acre.

KILGORE'S "BRED RIGHT" SEED POTATOES CHEAPEST.—Yes, the best is always cheapest, when figured beyond the purchase price. "BRED RIGHT" seed cheapest, because it has been graded, every tuber a seed potato which means it will plant a third further, cheaper, because it is disease-free, which means a better stand. Cheaper, because the proper work having been put on the parent stock means 25 to 100% more yield.

"Bred Right" Red Bliss or Triumph. No. 231 (75 days). A standard best known and most popular with the Florida truckers. An extra early, fine appearance, pink skin, white flesh and round shape. Pk. 90c, bu. \$3.40, 100 lb. crate \$5.25, 100 crates \$50.00.

"Bred Right" Spaulding Rose No. 4. No. 232 (80 days). A standard and heavy yielder and planted almost as extensively as the Bliss in this State. This potato will stand more hardships and adverse weather conditions than any other that we know of. Tubers large, medium length, more or less flattened and light pink, or flesh colored. Pk. 85c, bu. \$3.25, 100 lb. crate \$5.00, 100 crates \$47.50.

"Bred Right" Irish Cobbler. No. 233 (75 days). The earliest white potato and one that is growing in popularity every season. Very similar to the Bliss in size and shape. Of finest quality and one of the best keepers that we have seen tried in Florida; also splendid shipper. Pk. 85c, bu. \$3.25, 100 lb. crate \$5.00, 100 crates \$47.50.

PRICE SEED POTATOES

150 lb. Bags

Don't get price seed potatoes confused with our "Bred Right" seed.

CHEAP SEED.—We realize that there are two classes of seed buyers; one class seeking the very best seed possible to obtain, and the other looking for the very cheapest seed they can get. In other words, one class wants results and the only thought of the other class is price of seed. Now, with full realization that these conditions exist, we have decided to list the two classes of seed potatoes this season. Take your choice.

Price seed potatoes—Red Bliss.....\$5.50 per 150 lb. bag
Price seed potatoes—Spaulding Rose.....\$4.75 per 150 lb. bag
Price seed potatoes—Irish Cobbler.....\$4.75 per 150 lb. bag

Pumpkins and Cushaw

POUND SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Every farmer should produce at least a few pumpkins, which can be done at a very nominal cost if planted in your corn. Just before your last plowing go through the field dropping five or six seed every ten feet square, which will be covered when laying by the corn. Many of the varieties will keep for months when housed and you will be surprised what wonderful feed pumpkins make for hogs and sows, aside from the fact that half dozen palatable dishes for the table can be made.

King of Mammoth. No. 235. This is one of the largest growing varieties, fine table quality and good keeper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Small Sugar. No. 236 (65 days). Small sweet pumpkin, commonly used for making pies and general table use. This variety seems to be closely related to what is known as the Indian Pumpkin, except Small Sugar is a trifle larger and perhaps not quite so red, but quite similar. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Corn Field Pumpkin. No. 237 (70 days). A splendid yielder and fine for stock feed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Cushaw. No. 238 (70 days). Is green striped, excellent for pies and baking. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Japanese Pie Pumpkin. No. 234. Very early, meaty and solid and in general appearance resembles the Cushaw, but much earlier. Good keeper, fine

grained, dry and sweet. A large crook neck sort, with dark green skin, mottled with yellow stripes. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Radishes

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

Radishes are among the easiest and quickest of all vegetables.

Culture.—To have nice radishes they must be grown quickly, and that requires rich moist soil. In Florida radishes can be grown almost every month in the year. One ounce to 50 feet of drill.

Bright Long Scarlet. No. 240 (23 days). The South's most popular variety. For quality it is unsurpassed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Scarlet Turnip. White Tip. No. 241 (21 days). One of the very earliest and fine flavored. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

French Breakfast. No. 242 (22 days). Oblong in shape and white tipped, otherwise similar to the Scarlet Turnip. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Long White Icicle. No. 243 (23 days). Crisp and tender; pure white in color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Mixed Radishes. No. 244 (23 days). Composed of all the leading varieties, and where the Mixed Radishes are planted the different varieties come at different times, the later sorts taking place of the earlier varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 25c, lb. 75c.



Long White Icicle Radishes

Roselle

Postpaid

Roselle or Jamaica Sorrel. No. 76. Our seed is imported from the West Indies. The seed does not seem to mature perfectly here in Florida, hence our native grown seed is unreliable. It is perhaps one of the South's most valuable jelly plants. Grows to perfection here in Florida. Seed should be planted in March and April in hills 6 by 6 feet. Not only valuable but beautiful ornamental plant. Pkg. 10c, oz. 60c, 1/4 lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.50.

Sage

Postpaid

Sage. No. 77. Very popular herb through the South. A perennial possessing medicinal properties; however, used principally for flavoring meats. In every garden there should be growing a hill or two of this valuable herb. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Salsify

Postpaid

A very popular winter vegetable. Boil and serve with sauce, or make into fritters, which are said to have the flavor of fried oysters, hence the reason it is often referred to as the oyster plant. Drill in rows 18 inches apart and when 4 inches high thin out, leaving plants 4 to 6 inches apart. Use an ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill or 8 pounds to one acre. Plant here in Florida from October to December.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. No. 81. Best variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.60.

Spinach

Postpaid

Sow in spring or fall, one ounce to 100 feet of drill; four pounds per acre in drills one foot apart.

Bloomsdale. No. 32 (110 days). This is a splendid early, rapid growing variety, curled leaves, and perhaps one of the best fall and winter varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

New Zealand. No. 33. For summer planting this variety can be grown most successful of all, as it seems to withstand summer heat. The tender leaves can be cut every few days and it puts out more growth immediately. Plant in rows two feet apart and drop 3 or 4 seed to hill 20 inches apart in drill. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Squash

2 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

This is one of Florida's standard truck crops and one that pays on the average about as regular as any other truck crop. Easily and quickly grown with minimum amount of labor.



Early White Bush

Culture.—This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable.

The early varieties begin bearing in six or seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 600 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre. Bush varieties. 2 pounds per acre, running sorts, 1 pound.

For bush varieties have rows four feet apart and hills two feet in the drill. Running varieties should be planted 4x4 feet. Put six or eight seed in each hill, and thin out to two plants when three inches high. Squashes here in Florida are a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant in spring just as early as you can get them in after danger of frost is over. For fall planting from August until October.

Early White Bush. No. 251 (45 days). This is a standard and popular sort, planted very extensively throughout the state for a shipper. Very early, maturing in six weeks from time of planting seed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$7.00, 25 lbs. \$16.00.

Giant Summer Yellow Crookneck. No. 257 (50 days). The most popular variety of all the yellow crooknecks. During the last season or two this type seems to have made a wonderful growth in popularity as a big seller in all markets. Giant Summer is among the earliest and most vigorous growers of all other crookneck varieties, and the deep yellow color gives fine market appear-

ance. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. No. 258 (48 days). This variety is very similar to the Giant Summer Crookneck, except it does not grow as large and slightly earlier, but otherwise, it is like the Giant, having the same warty marking and color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.00.

Cocozelle. (Italian Vegetable Marrow) No. 255 (50 days). Vines are of bush habit and produce large, elongated fruit. Dark green at first, but as the fruit matures it becomes a lighter green in color. When the fruit is six to eight inches long it is in best condition for table use. While the fruit is young, a very desirable vegetable delicacy can be produced by slicing and frying. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Hubbard. No. 253 (70 days). A running variety, very productive, oval shape, large warty fruits and a vigorous grower. Will keep like a pumpkin and is very fine for making pies or baking. Dark green rind, orange flesh, dry and sweet, delicious flavor and fine grain. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Boston Marrow. No. 254 (70 days). Also a running sort. Good keeper; well known popular variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Tomatoes

**½ LB. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid**

ONE OF FLORIDA'S GREATEST TRUCK CROPS

Our tomato seed are among the very best to be had anywhere, regardless of what you pay or where you get them.

We believe that the Florida tomato crop is of the greatest magnitude of all truck crops. Earliness is of paramount importance, however, the tomato is very susceptible to cold and many times will be greatly damaged when many other crops are barely touched, and for this reason, when you plant in the open field, which is a general practice, you should always have a well protected plant bed so that you could begin setting next day in case of frost or drown out. This is only good, practical horse sense and the finest crop insurance you can buy, and a common practice with all successful tomato growers. It is a big saving of labor when planted in the open field, but if you don't want to plant this way, use well protected beds and when you think the danger of frost has passed, set your plants in the field. Either method is practical, but in case you plant in the bed only, it is well to have sufficient plants coming on to reset with in case your first setting is killed. Don't be in too much of a hurry to abandon your insurance beds, be safe rather than sorry, for the cold catches them pretty late sometimes.

Tomatoes will do well on almost all kinds of soil, from a sand bed to a muck pond. To start with your land should be put in good condition. After thoroughly turning the soil, half to ton of hardwood ashes broadcast and harrowed in will give fine returns. Then lay off rows four to five feet apart.

being hatched they at once attack the tender blossom or bud, and if there are more than two or three to each blossom great harm will be done to the crop if there is not something done immediately. There have been as many as fifteen or twenty counted in a single bloom. This will cause the bloom to shed and consequently no fruit will set.

Black leaf "40" or Axfixo (Nicotine Dust) can be used very effectively with a good sprayer or duster with plenty of force. See Thrip under Crop Enemies.

Our Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe tomato needs no introduction. It is the one tomato without a rival. We challenge you to ask the thousands who plant it.

Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe. No. 261 (92 days). We feel after several years' test all over the state, that this wonderful tomato does not need any introduction. This is the sixth year we have listed Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe and it is more popular today than ever. We believe we can say without successful contradiction that our Extra Selected Globe is by far the most popular and extensively planted tomato ever introduced into the state of Florida. During the last fourteen years we have seen many come and go, but not so with our Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe, each season finds it greatly increased in popularity. Sure. There is a reason.

While the great popularity has kept up and multiplied many times, we have not been asleep in seeing that the very foundation has been kept up as well, which of course means the seed producing end, as we realize that the very soul of any crop is



Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe

and open a furrow and drill in twelve hundred pounds of high grade Vegetable or Tomato Special fertilizer and mix thoroughly with the soil. It is good policy to let this stand for three or four days, and then you are ready to put in your seed or set the plants. The seed should not be covered more than an inch deep. Plants should be six or eight inches high and put in the ground nearly up to the bud, three feet apart in the row.

Along the East Coast first plantings are begun latter part of August and continue until December. North and Central Florida begin planting latter part of December and continue to middle of February. For fall crop, plantings are made July and August.

An insect generally known as Thrip is no doubt the worst enemy to the tomato. The thrip is only one-twenty-fourth of an inch in length, soft-bodied, head and thorax orange colored, with yellow abdomen and a very active little creature. Upon

absolutely dependent upon what the parent or foundation seed stock is, and today we believe that our Extra Selected Globe foundation seed stock is so highly bred up, we feel we have no real competition in the tomato seed business in the State of Florida. In building up a profitable seed business, the selling end is the smallest part about it, as the real work must be done on the seed producing side, and in this way you can produce seed stock of such merit as to sell itself.

The thing of most importance to any truck grower is the fact this tomato will bring the money, and anything must have genuine merit to do this year after year. In quality Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe has no superior and few equals. The fruit grows uniform. In many instances runs seventy-five percent fancy, and there is an abundance of fancy fruit in third and fourth pickings. Many types of tomatoes bear heavy; however, the fruit is too small, but the Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe is a heavy producer of large fruit, that's why so many run fancy.

TOMATOES—(Continued)

Our Extra Selected Globe is one of the strongest and most vigorous growers, which means the vines are capable of carrying the load, will stay green and continue bearing longer than any tomato we have ever seen. You can not produce a paying crop with a little old spindling plant, for it could not carry fruit of any consequence even if it could put it on to start with. On account of great vigor this tomato will stand adverse weather conditions, drought, etc., better than any other tomato we know of.

Kilgore's Extra Selected is one of the most dependable globe types ever grown in Florida, perfectly maturing, smooth fruited, free of cracking, hands close together.

Earliness is one of the important features of a paying tomato crop. Kilgore's Extra Selected is among the very earliest globes.

Kilgore's Selected Globe. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$43.50, 25 lbs. \$106.25, 100 lbs. \$400.00.

Early Detroit. No. 264. Heavy yielder, firm, smooth fruit, and rather globe-shaped. Uniform size, fine quality, more free from cracking than most varieties and holds up well throughout the season. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50, 25 lbs. \$75.00, 100 lbs. \$275.00.

Livingston's Globe. No. 266 (95 days). One of the most popular of all tomatoes, and one that has taken best in the markets. Not especially productive, but very few culs. Holds shape splendidly until last pickings, at which time the fruit becomes rather flattened. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$34.00, 25 lbs. \$81.25, 100 lbs. \$300.00.

John Baer. No. 274. From all accounts this is an exceedingly fine tomato. Said to be one of the very earliest smooth, red tomatoes grown. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50, 25 lbs. \$75.00, 100 lbs. \$275.00.

Bonny Best. No. 262 (100 days). A large fruited, smooth, scarlet, main crop sort. Very popular with some growers. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50.

Hilborn Globe. No. 267 (95 days). This well known and excellent strain of Globe Tomato needs no introduction. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$42.50, 100 lbs. \$400.00.

Florida Special. No. 268 (87 days). Beautiful deep red color, very early, great deal of fruit, quite smooth, not a globe, but rather long in diameter from stem to tip. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.25, 10 lbs. \$31.50, 100 lbs. \$275.00.

June Pink. No. 269 (90 days). Very early and exceedingly productive. Rather on the Earliana order. Planted extensively in some sections. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Red Field Beauty. No. 270 (105 days). A variety that has the shipping quality, earliness, size, shape, color, productiveness and all that goes to make up a first-class tomato for market or home use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

New Stone. No. 271 (105 days). From the old Stone, which from time to time has been bred up, and it is a question as to whether the Stone tomato has ever been surpassed by any other variety for a main crop. Medium early, color bright red, large size, solid, smooth and meaty. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel. No. 272 (85 days). Very popular extra early sort, belongs to the Earliana family. Productive, large, solid. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Spark's Earliana. No. 273 (85 days). One of the very earliest popular bright red sorts and a heavy yielder. Planted very extensively in some sections of the state. We have a superior strain of this variety, which we are confident will please where an Earliana tomato is wanted. If you want a tomato that will give you an enormous yield of good quality fruit, plant the Earliana. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.00.



Purple Top Globe Turnip

Turnips and Rutabagas

2 LB. SEED TO ACRE

Postpaid

In addition to being a most popular and wholesome human food, Turnips are a splendid crop to grow for hogs, cows and poultry.

We list only the types that are best suited to our Florida soils and conditions.

Turnips must be grown rapidly to obtain the best quality. This is not a shipping crop, but often pays well when grown for local market.

Culture.—Sow in drills 18 inches apart. You can plant turnips every month in the year here in Florida, but to make nice large roots plant from September to January.

Early White Egg. No. 278. One of the very best early sorts. Pure white, sweet and tender. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Purple Top Globe. No. 279. Makes fine market appearance when bunched. Not the very earliest, but one of the most productive and splendid quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Early Flat Dutch. No. 280. This has been a standard for years and is too well known to need any introduction. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c.

Early Purple Top Strap Leaf. No. 281. Is another well known and most popular of the early purple top varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c.

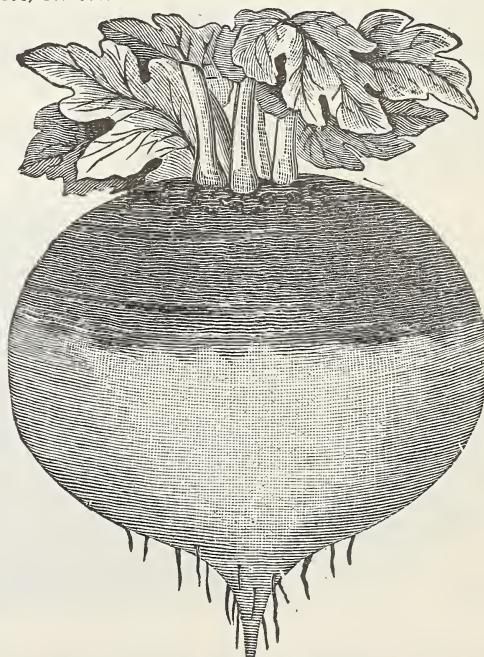
Golden Globe. No. 289. A fine deep rich yellow fleshed, globe shaped variety. Crisp, firm flesh, delicately flavored, excellent quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Early Purple Top Milan. No. 282. A splendid sweet early flat variety. Pkg. 5c,

White Globe. No. 283. Pure white, large and heavy cropper. Excellent flavor and beautiful shape. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 55c.

Early Florida. No. 285. If you want one of the earliest that will make a nice root quickest of all other turnips, plant the Early Florida. It is a purple top turnip of fine grain and best quality. Shape is flat and very sweet. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Long White Cowhorn. No. 286. This variety is a great drouth resister, as it is deep rooted. Considered a very fine turnip by many. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.



American Improved Rutabaga

Rutabaga, American Improved. No. 288. One of the finest of all Rutabagas. Handsome in appearance, purple top, sweet and tender, and very productive. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Watermelons

POUND SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

With two years of failure it's time for a good melon crop. There is perhaps no market crop that will give quicker and greater returns for as small amount of effort and expense if put on the market early.

Without apology or hesitation we want to say that we feel confident that we are offering some of the best and most dependable watermelon seed to be found in the United States. There are others handling just as good melon seed as ours, but we have failed to find any better, and do know that if figured from a standpoint of results our seed would be cheaper at \$10.00 per pound than nine tenths of the watermelon seed offered for sale if it could be had as a gift.

A watermelon crop can be produced on soil and under conditions where other crops can not be grown with any success. Fine melon crops can be grown in the young groves and old rested fields, and in addition to the melon crop in the young grove, you can raise a good corn crop, which can be planted in the middles before the melon vines cover the ground.

If you desire to secure some of the very best watermelon seed stock that it is possible to produce, and that which is dependable in every way, we can supply you this type of seed.

Our melon seed is not grown by a melon broker, who ships all the fancy melons and after shipping season harvests the residue and culs, and then brands same "choice watermelon seed."

Our Extra Select Melon seed is produced by a man that never grew a watermelon for the market in his life, but who is strictly a seed grower, with all the modern facilities for growing and saving the very best that honest effort and human ingenuity can produce. The growing of our watermelon seed is under the skillful supervision of our grower from the breaking of the ground to placing the seed in the bag. This work is not entrusted to some irresponsible negro or blunderous white person.

We realize just how much earliness counts with a watermelon crop, therefore, we have our seed produced just as far North as the very best seed can be properly matured and which will give the size, earliest and best yields to our southern conditions. You can not make a mistake by planting our melon seed.

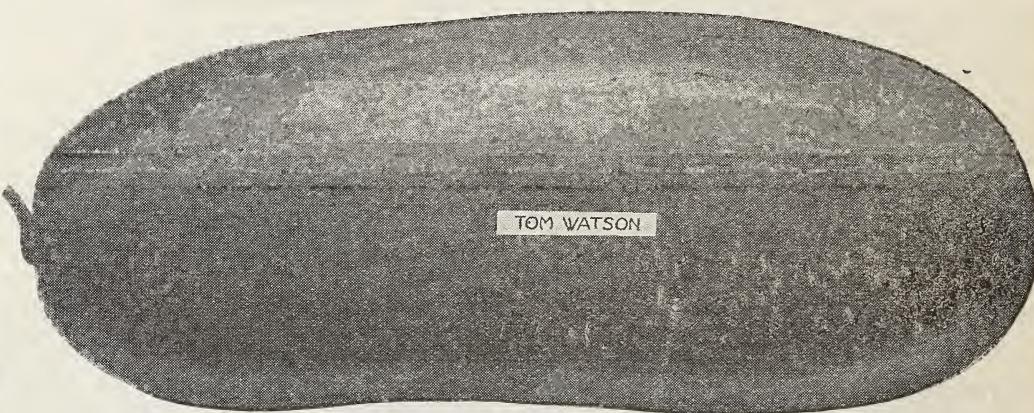
Watermelon Growing.—Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of soils in Florida that have fair drainage, but they prefer rolling, sandy pine land. New land is usually best. It

application may be made when the vines begin to run if desired. The fertilizer should be worked into the checks before planting at a rate of 2 pounds per hill or 800 pounds per acre.

The fertilizer should analyze about 5% ammonia and 7% phosphoric acid, and 3% potash.

If a second application is to be made, about one-third of the application may be scattered around the plants and cultivated in just when the vines begin to run.

Planting.—The first planting for an early crop should be



made about January 20th and up to February 10th in Middle and South Florida, 10 to 20 days later in North Florida.

The checks are laid off before fertilization 8 by 8 feet. At planting time freshen the soil in checks, drop the seed by hand and cover about two inches deep. The hills should be thinned to three plants to the hill just as soon as all danger of frost is past, leaving the largest plants.

Two or three successive plantings should be made, from 8 to 10 days apart, to insure an even stand against late spring frosts.

Soaking the Seed.—It is usually advisable to soak the seed to hasten germination. Put the seeds in a sack and place them in warm water for twelve hours; keep the water warm meanwhile.

Build a fire on the ground and keep it burning long enough to heat the ground two feet deep; then dig out a hole in the center of the heated soil and pour hot water into it to prevent burning the seed. Place the soaked seed in the hole and cover them with warm soil. Leave them over night, then plant immediately.

To command best prices you must have early melons, and to do this you will have to protect them from the possible cold. Strawberry cups are very good when the plants are small, and some use moss and various other things.

Cultivation.—Give shallow cultivation every ten days, although cultivation just before frost will likely cause severe frost injury.

Tom Watson.

No. 290 (100 days). This melon has become one of the most popular with all Florida growers for shipping to distant markets. It is a large, long,

dark green melon, tough rind, and is an excellent melon in every respect for shipping or for home use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50, 25 lbs. \$15.00, 100 lbs. \$50.00.

Georgia Rattlesnake. No. 291 (100 days). A standard and well known variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

Irish Gray

is not advisable to grow a second crop on the same land for five or six years afterwards.

Preparation.—The land should be broken by January first to conserve all moisture possible and kill the grass before fertilization and planting. The surface should be thoroughly disked and harrowed to make a good seed bed.

Fertilization.—The most successful growers usually apply the fertilizer one week before planting the seed, although a second

WATERMELONS—(Continued)

Florida Favorite. No. 292 (95 days). Quality is unsurpassed; extra early, nicely shaped, dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green. It is truly what the name indicates—a real favorite for home use or Southern markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50, 25 lbs. \$15.00, 100 lbs. \$50.00.

Kleckley's Sweet. No. 293 (95 days). Another very popular sort. Early, flesh very sweet, crisp, solid heart, and uniform growth. Hard to beat for home use or nearby markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 10 lbs. \$7.00.

Irish Gray. No. 295. This type made a wonderful gain in popularity last season even though it is practically a new melon, and judging from the description given by some of the growers, it will become a very popular shipper. Productiveness of the Irish Gray is truly wonderful, producing

more good merchantable melons under the same conditions than any other variety. Eating quality unsurpassed, the sparkling red flesh is very sweet and entirely free from hard centers or stringiness, yet the flesh is very firm and compact. Color of rind gray and very tough, making it one of the very best shippers and size uniformly large. Even after ripe the rind will not sunburn and turn yellow as many other types do. Now we would not recommend that you plant your whole crop with this melon, but try a few and prove for yourself whether or not it is any better or as good as the types we already have. The strongest point claimed in favor of the Irish Gray is the shipping qualities. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00, 25 lbs. \$18.75, 100 lbs. \$65.00.

Excell. No. 296 (98 days). The Excell is classed as a fine shipper. Grows to large size. Dark green skin with indistinct stripes, with a shade of lighter green. The meat is crisp, fine flavor, free from hard centers, small seed cavity and a good rind. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00, 25 lbs. \$18.75, 100 lbs. \$65.00.

Field Seed

Our Field Seed list carries only such varieties and types best adapted to Florida. All recleaned, well bagged, highest standard goods.

Beggarweed

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Prepaid

One of Florida's valuable cover crops, and adapted to many uses, such as soil enricher, pasture, hay, and renovator. Extremely valuable to plant in orange groves, as it enriches the land, keeps the ground from baking and in fine mellow condition, chokes out much noxious grass and weeds.

Beggarweed. No. 299. Florida Clover. Perfectly adapted to our sandy soil. Makes one of the finest pastures, also a splendid quality of most nutritious hay. A crop of Beggarweed turned under is equal to an application of high grade fertilizer. For young groves or truck lands there is nothing better.

Where the land is once well seeded with beggarweed you do not have to plant any more, as it will come up year after year. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season.

The seed may also be scattered in the corn rows at the time of the last cultivation. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when three or four feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Do not wait until same has gotten in full bloom, as many of the lower leaves will have fallen and much of the best crop lost. Plant the seed from April to August at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, and remember while seeding that the thicker the stand in reason, the finer the quality of hay. Cover seed shallow, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate.

Usually the beggarweed does not make its appearance until May or June, consequently does not interfere with other crops, and is generally ready to cut in 60 days from time it comes up. Crop should be planted during cloudy or rainy weather if possible, for it is quite tender for first few days, and very hot sun will kill it out entirely sometimes, just as it is coming out of the ground, and many would think it had never germinated. Under favorable conditions seed will come up in three to five days.

Beggarweed is not by any means a pest, as it can easily be eradicated either by cultivation or cutting before seed mature.

Beggarweed is a land renovator and builder and should be in every field in Florida. The yield of hay per acre is from three to five tons where two cuttings are made. There is no good reason why Florida should not grow every pound of hay necessary for feeding farm stock. After the hay crop has been harvested the beggarweed will come up again furnishing fine pasture until frost. Pkg. 10c, lb. 55c, 10 lbs. \$5.00, 25 lbs. \$11.85, 100 lbs. \$45.00.

Benne

3 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Benne. No. 25. Benne is a most wonderful crop for poultry and especially growing chicks. Try at least a few plants.

Culture.—Plant from March until July, in 4 or 5-foot rows. Seeds should be sown thinly, using about three pounds per acre. Cultivate same as corn, and it will do well on any soil suitable for corn.

Benne matures in four months, and the seeds will continue to fall for three months after it begins to ripen. Seeds are white, small and flat. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Field Corn

4 QTS. SEED PER ACRE

Not Prepaid, Except All Quarts

Our corn list contains some of the very best general crop varieties for Florida.

For a good general crop corn we offer Boys' Corn Club and Kilgore's Florida Flint as two of the finest and most practical and satisfactory types that can be used in Florida. These are highly selected, Florida bred varieties. Out of all types we have ever listed, these two have given the most satisfactory results, hence we have eliminated from our list all other Florida grown varieties except Cuban Flint, which of course is a standard Florida Yellow Flint type. Our seed corn is well selected, tipped and nubbed, and recleaned.

If you can not properly fertilize, cultivate and grow a large area, cut down the acreage to a small area that you can properly take care of, for a good acre yield on a small area is far more profitable than a small acre yield on wide area.

Our farmers know how to grow corn and about the best evidence of this is to note the wonderful increase in our corn production during the last two years. Instead of buying our feed, let's sell some. It is wonderfully comforting to know that the crib is sufficiently filled to carry us over to another harvest without having to purchase any feed.

Our general crop seed corn selections are strictly Florida grown with the exception of the Prolifics, and which general crop types include Florida Flint, Cuban or Havana Flint, and Boys' Corn Club. These are the cream of the State and will certainly produce results.

It is not an expensive crop to grow; one gallon of shelled corn is sufficient for one acre, and when the corn is almost matured, cowpeas or beggarweed should be planted between the rows. These will furnish you with good forage for live stock; besides improving your soil for the succeeding crops.

By all means plant nothing but a Florida grown corn for general crop, as the Northern or Western corn is too soft, and will not stand the weevils here in Florida. This is a splendid follow crop after beans, potatoes, etc., which will get the benefit of the fertilizer not taken by the previous crop.

Bud Worms.—Frequently the late plantings are more or less affected by bud worms, hence it is always best to plant as early as possible, but with your late plantings if you are troubled with this pest, you will find that a pound of powdered arsenate of lead and three pounds of flour thoroughly mixed and dusted into the bud will be found very effective and render the chances much greater for growing a crop of late corn. Don't let weevils eat up from ten to twenty-five per cent of your corn. Keep them out by the use of bi-sulphide of carbon. With better cribs and little effort we can keep corn in Florida indefinitely.

CORN—(Continued)

Boys' Corn Club. No. 313. We do not think there is a more satisfactory general crop corn to be found anywhere. Our sales almost double each year and which we think is about the best evidence as to the merit of any item.

Planted extensively throughout the State and so largely grown by the various corn clubs that it has become known as "Boys' Corn Club," and never fails to do honor to the planter where conditions are half right. Corn Club originated in Marion County and has been grown by some of the best farmers for a quarter of a century. Splendid producer, absolutely dependable, flinty enough to withstand weevils, will make on high or low land and for general crop is one among the very best. Produces

from one to three large heavy ears, small cob and very deep grain with shuck closing well over the end. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$42.50.

Kilgore's Florida Flint. No. 314. This will give most satisfactory results for general purposes. A fine keeper, being as near weevil proof as it is possible to get any white corn. Kilgore's Florida Flint has long, deep, white, flinty grains, small cob, fine yielder. Shuck grows well down over the end of ear, which is a great protection against weevils and birds. Will make good on medium poor land, but of course same as any other corn will do better on good or well fertilized ground, but will come as near making a good crop on medium grade of corn land as any other variety that you can secure. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$42.50.

Cuban or Havana Yellow Flint.

No. 317. This corn will make under all kinds of adverse weather conditions. Small ears, small grain, and one of the hardest of all flint corn, and one that withstands weevils better than any other variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Kilgore's Red Cob Prolific.

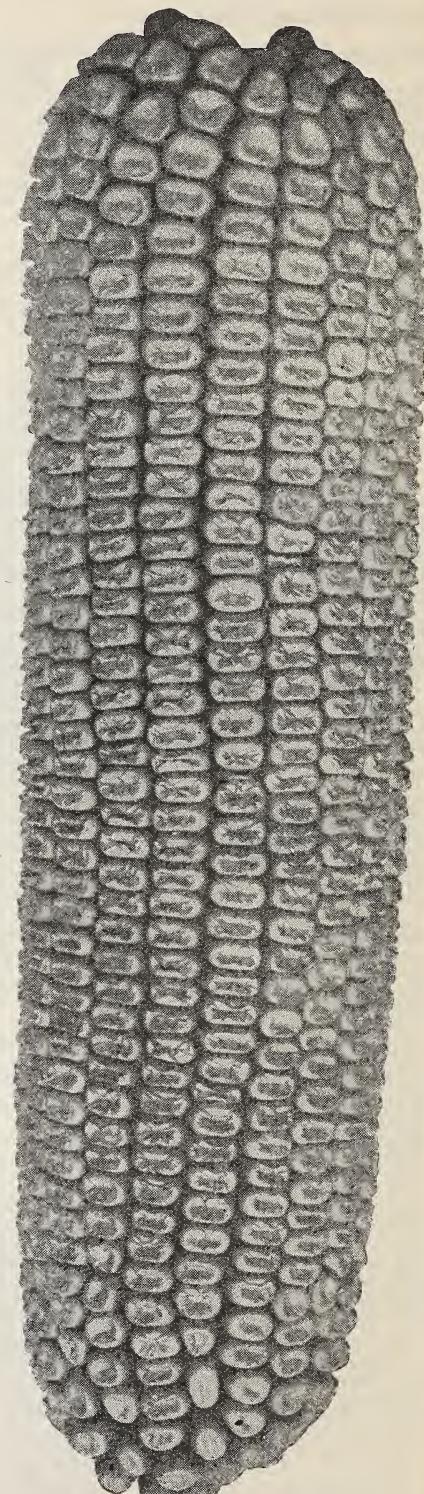
No. 318. This is some of the best prolific corn that has ever been planted in the State. Makes from two to four large size ears, and is very early. If you want something that will make a good heavy yield and fill your crib with good early corn, plant Kilgore's Prolific. It makes first class roasting ears of splendid market appearance. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Hastings' Prolific. No. 319. A fine corn that is planted extensively through the South and too well known to need any introduction. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.00.

Improved Golden Dent. No. 321. A wonderful yielder, and does splendidly here in Florida, planted extensively for early use, but too soft for a general crop. Has large, deep, broad grains, and desirable where early feed is wanted. This is the very finest type of all golden dents. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$42.50.

Hickory King. No. 322. A very desirable early heavy yielding white corn, with very large, deep, broad grain and small cob. Will do well on our thin Florida soil and extremely popular as a fine roasting ear corn. Hickory King is a standard throughout the south and exceedingly popular in Florida as an early field corn, but too soft for a good keeper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$42.50.

Mexican June. No. 324. A splendid variety to plant in case your vegetable crop is a little late coming off the ground, on which you desire to plant corn. Furthermore, it is among the very best drought resistant varieties, which is frequently quite an important feature when making late plantings. In Texas and other southwestern states this variety is very popular and a very good yielder. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.



Boys' Corn Club

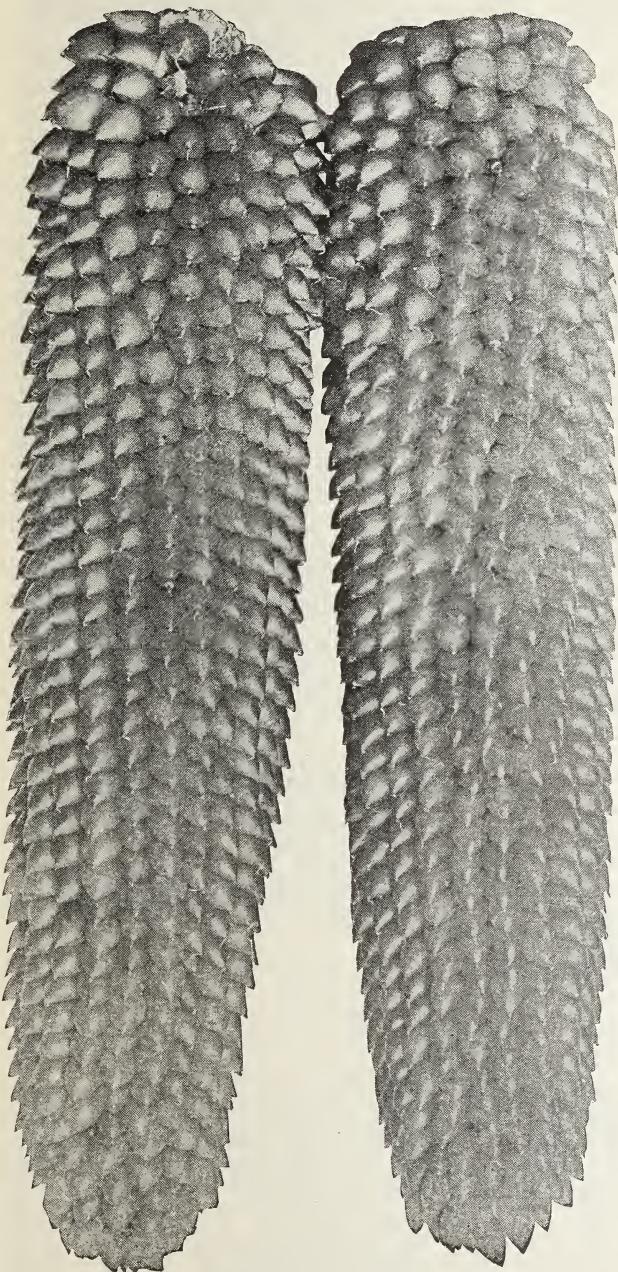
Pop Corn

10 LBS. TO ACRE
Postpaid

White Rice Pop Corn. No. 326. For planting. This is one of the finest types of productive, pop corn that can be grown. Has long white grain, very popping. Pop Corn is being planted extensively by some for chicken feed. Requires ten pounds to plant an acre in three-foot rows. Should be planted thick in the drill, hills about four to six inches apart, cultivated same as any other corn. Pkg. 10c, lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.75.

POP CORN—(Continued)

Pop Corn for popping. This is old crop corn left over which is fine for popping, in fact best for this purpose, as the new corn will not pop well. Pkg. 10c, lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.25.



Pop Corn

Egyptian Wheat

10 LBS. SEED TO ACRE

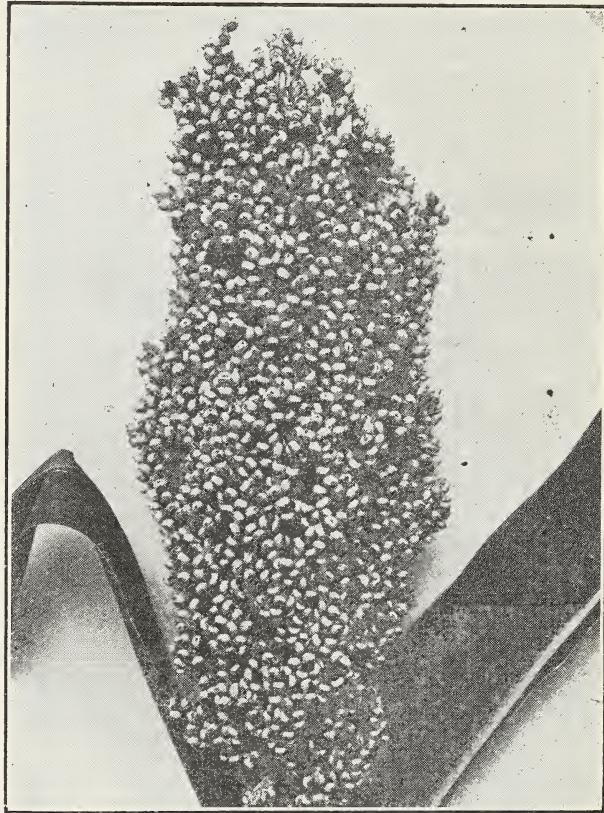
Postpaid

Egyptian Wheat or White Seeded Chicken Corn.

No. 332 (120 days). This seems to have completely taken the place of what is known as "Old Time Chicken Corn." Only we consider the Egyptian Wheat a decided improvement, being far more productive, and is well adapted to our soil and which has been grown in Florida with great success, and will no doubt become one of our most popular forage plants, as it is relished by all kinds of stock. Produces abundance of grain that is far superior to Kaffir Corn or Sorghum for chicken feed.

Often you will get almost a pound of seed from one head. Drill 10 pounds seed per acre in 3-foot rows.

One of the best yielders of all the Sorghum or Kaffir families. Can produce two crops from one sowing. First cut for green feed and second as a grain crop. Perfectly adapted to the Gulf States. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

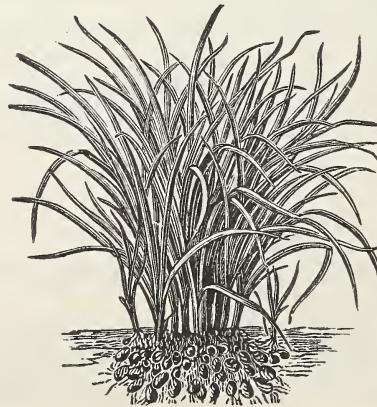


Feterita

Feterita

Not Postpaid except Pounds

Feterita. No. 334. Another species of the Sorghum family, which resembles the Kaffir Corn, except grain is slightly larger. Feterita has large joints which put out suckers that produce well-filled heads often yielding half gallon seed per stalk. Feterita is perhaps one of the quickest maturing of all the Sorghum family. It is ready for the silo in two months from the time seed is planted. Like Milo Maize it is a wonderful drought resister. It would be well for some of our Florida farmers to try Feterita on their dry lands. Stools abundantly, heavy yielder. Plant and cultivate same as Milo Maize. Lb. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

**Chufas**

PECK SEED TO ACRE

Not Prepaid
Except Quarts

Chufas. No. 311 (90 days). This is among the very best and most reliable crops that can be grown for fattening hogs. Also a most excellent feed for poultry and especially turkeys. Plant peck of seed per acre, in three-foot rows, dropping three or four seed every six inches in the drill. Qt. 30c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Buckwheat

PECK TO BUSHEL SEED PER ACRE

Not Prepaid, Except Quarts

Buckwheat is not grown extensively here in Florida, but does splendidly and owing to the ever increasing bee culture, believe buckwheat will be grown abundantly in a short time, as the flower is a most wonderful honey feed. Should be planted in the fall or early spring. Is a quick maturing cover crop, which benefits the land greatly when plowed under. Drill in rows 3 feet apart at the rate of one peck to acre or broadcast one bushel.

Japanese. No. 304 (65 days). This variety is very early, Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Barley

Not Prepaid, Except Quarts

Barley. No. 298 (120 days). Barley planting is rapidly increasing, especially by poultry raisers, for the purpose of furnishing great quantities of green feed and grazing during the fall and winter months. For this purpose it is highly recommended and is classified with rye in some sections of the South. Plant from September until January. Use half bushel seed drilled in 3-foot rows, or a bushel and a half broadcast per acre. Qt. 25c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.00.

Look your order over and see if it cannot be sent by parcel post at a saving over express or freight.



Barley

GRASSES

More and better grass for Florida is one of the seriously considered problems of today.

Bermuda Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Bermuda. No. 336. For pasture or lawn, Bermuda Grass is the most permanent for the South. Will stand the most adverse climatic conditions and furnish excellent grazing from early spring until frost. It is propagated by either seed or roots. When seed are used, the ground should be well prepared with a fine smooth surface, as the seed are very small. In sowing, mix with fine soil in order that same may be distributed evenly. Seed should be sown from first of March to June at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, and covered by using a roller or light smoothing harrow.

Do not be disappointed if the seed does not come up at once, for usually it takes from 30 to 60 days to germinate. For hog pasture Bermuda grass is hard to beat; it is excellent for chickens to run on.

Many object to Bermuda, thinking it is hard to eradicate, but this is not difficult, as smothering crops such as cowpeas and velvet beans, or any crop which keeps it heavily shaded will kill it out. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, 10 lbs. \$4.50, 100 lbs. \$40.00.

Italian Rye Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Italian Rye is one of our most valuable grasses for Winter lawns and pastures for Florida.

Italian Rye Grass. No. 338. Will not stand excessive heat and drought, therefore must be planted in the fall or winter, say from October to February. If planted in the fall it will produce a beautiful green lawn all winter. This grass makes a rapid and luxuriant growth and is very

valuable where immediate results are desired, but as soon as the warm weather puts in its appearance the Rye grass will disappear. Not only makes a splendid winter lawn, but will yield three or four cuttings of the most nutritious hay—makes quick and vigorous growth, but not permanent. Will not do well on land that is high and dry, but must have rather a moist or damp situation. Should be planted on well prepared ground same as for any other small and delicate seed. Broadcast at the rate of ten pounds per acre, using roller or light harrow to cover the seed. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00, 100 lbs. \$18.00.

Carpet Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE

Postpaid

Carpet Grass. No. 342. It looks as though this grass may become one of our popular and permanent grasses, adapted to our average Florida climate and soil conditions. Will stand ten degrees above zero, which means it should furnish good winter pasturage throughout the winter. And yet it can not become a pest, as it does not produce underground rootstocks, and can be easily eradicated by plowing under. Carpet grass will grow under poorer soil fertility conditions than almost any other grass. All kinds of stock and poultry like it. We believe that the medium low or flat woods lands best adapted to Carpet grass. This grass is very aggressive and spreads very rapidly by both surface runners and seed, and under favorable conditions will crowd out Bermuda. Withstands close grazing and much trampling. Very palatable and does not become tough with age. On account of its creeping habit of growth it would not get tall enough for hay, but is strictly a pasture grass. It is claimed that Carpet Grass will stay green the year round here in Florida. Seems especially adapted to the lower Gulf States. Plant in the Fall, October and November, and Spring from first of April to June. Break and harrow your ground and seed broadcast at the rate of ten pounds per acre, then harrow in lightly or use a brush. Carpet Grass for lawn and Golf course. We do not believe a more satisfactory grass can be found, provided your land is not too high and sandy. But with plenty of mowing, trampling, fertilizer and some water, you can have a good lawn on almost any kind of ground, but the richer the soil the better. The more mowing, trampling and grazing the better, it likes it, and the finer the lawn. Carpet grass won't stand much cultivating, as it is easily killed. For lawn or golf fairway we recommend 10 to 20 lbs. seed to acre. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 60c, 25 lbs. \$12.50, 100 lbs. \$45.00.

Sudan Grass

20 LBS. PER ACRE

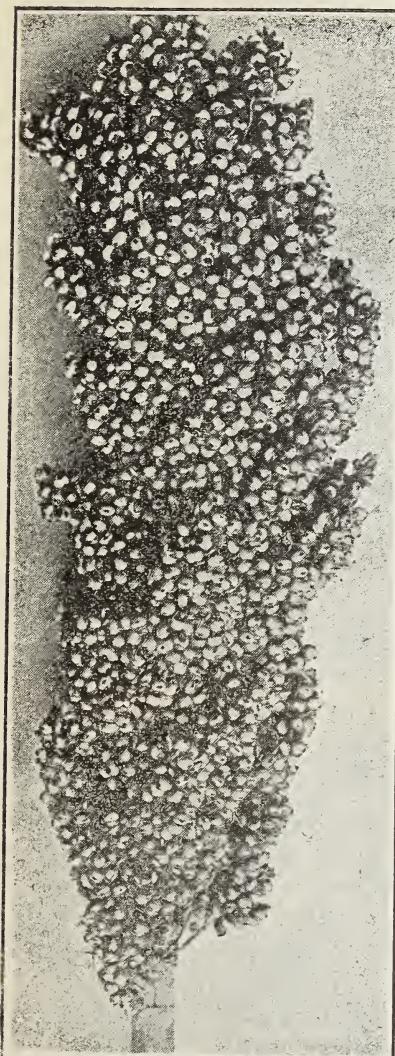
Postpaid

If you have not tried this grass, don't let another season pass without giving it a trial. It is far past the experimental stage.

Sudan Grass. No. 341. Every stock raiser and farmer should familiarize himself with the merits of this wonderful grass. For beef or milk, work or driving stock you will find it unexcelled. Stock find it particularly palatable and seem to prefer it to many other forage plants. Can be cut three or four times a year; easy to cure and makes exceedingly fine hay, and grows to perfection in Florida. Produces feed in abundance wherever grown, with or without rain. Marvelous drought resistant and thrives in spite of excessive moisture. It is a tall annual grass, growing under favorable conditions to the height of 6 to 10 feet, but when broadcasted thickly (which should be done to make the finest hay) makes a growth of 3 to 5 feet. The stems are fine; the largest stalks seldom larger than a lead pencil. Where the plants are scattered they stool abundantly, as many as a hundred stalks coming from a single root sometimes.

Sudan Grass lacks root stock and therefore never becomes a pest. The stems are leafy and erect, cures easily and has been grown with marked success throughout the South. Earlier than Early Amber Sorghum. Seed can be sown from March to August, either in cultivated rows thirty inches apart at the rate of 5 pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. By getting a good thick stand the hay will be much finer quality. Sudan grass may be used as a green feed same as cattail millet, as it grows out immediately after being cut, or makes a fine pasture. You cannot miss it by trying some Sudan.

A mixture of Sudan and cow peas makes an excellent summer and early fall pasture. It is very desirable to have two pastures of Sudan and cowpea combination and graze alternately for periods of two weeks. Use a mixture of 10 lbs. Sudan and bushel of peas per acre, and to get most even distribution it is better to sow the two seeds separately. The value of Sudan as an emergency hay crop is firmly established. The third edition of Farmers Bulletin 1126, Sudan Grass, has been necessary because of general interest. Since July, 1920, 70,000 copies have been printed and 65,000 of them distributed. If interested in receiving copy, address United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$15.00.



Kaffir Corn

Kaffir Corn

10 LBS. TO BUSHEL SEED PER ACRE
Not Postpaid except Pounds

White Kaffir Corn. No. 347 (90 days). A very valuable crop to grow where you have poultry or live stock. Plant from March until August in rows three feet apart, drilling the seed thinly, using ten pounds per acre where planted for the grain; where to be cut for forage broadcast one bushel per acre, which will give two cuttings. Kaffir corn is a valuable feed for chickens, and is always found in mixed poultry feeds. Will do well on almost any good Florida soil. Lb. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Cattail Millet

4 TO 20 LBS. SEED TO ACRE
Postpaid

Cattail or Pearl Millet. No. 350. This is absolutely the finest thing that you can possibly plant if you want green feed from early spring throughout the entire summer for your live stock, including horses, cows, hogs, sheep, etc. Can be cut every week or ten days and the more you cut it the better it grows. All live stock are fond of this millet. Cattail Millet is strictly a green feed proposition and is no good for hay, but can be used as pasture. Plant four lbs. of seed where drilled in rows, or 20 lbs. of seed broadcasted. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Golden Millet

1 BU. SEED TO ACRE
Not Prepaid except Pounds

Golden Millet. No. 351 (Formerly German Millet) (60 days). For large yielding, nutritious, quick growing hay crop, there is nothing better than Golden Millet. However, it must be thickly seeded, not less than one bushel to the acre. This keeps the plants from being coarse, which makes a finer quality of hay. If you want some early hay plant March and April, which will enable one to make a crop before the rainy season sets in. Then for second crop plant in July and August. Cut in about six weeks from time of planting or while in bloom, before the seed hardens. Broadcast, one bushel per acre. Lb. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75.

Milo Maize

Peck to Fifty Pounds Per Acre
Not Prepaid except Pounds

Milo Maize. No. 354. Is of the Sorghum family, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Somewhat like Kaffir Corn, more productive and 15 to 20 days earlier. Stands much drouth and will make a crop where corn would be a total failure. Plant in 3-foot rows and thin out plants 4 to 6 inches apart, using one peck of seed per acre, or if broadcast, use one bushel of seed. Cultivate same as corn or sorghum. Can be cut many times, stools heavily and makes fine silage. A splendid hog feed and relished by all livestock. Lb. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Oats

BUSHEL 32 LBS.
Not Prepaid, Except Quarts

Don't let your land stay idle during the Fall and Winter. Follow Corn, Cowpeas, Chufas, Cotton, Velvet Beans, Millet, Peanuts, Rice, Sorghum, Soy Beans and all truck crops with an Oat crop. Oats are not only very splendid for grain and grazing, but as a cover crop it keeps your land in better condition than had it grown up in grass and weeds.

Our seed oats are re-cleaned and strictly Southern grown varieties. Southern grown seed oats for the Gulf States are far superior to Northern or Western seed.

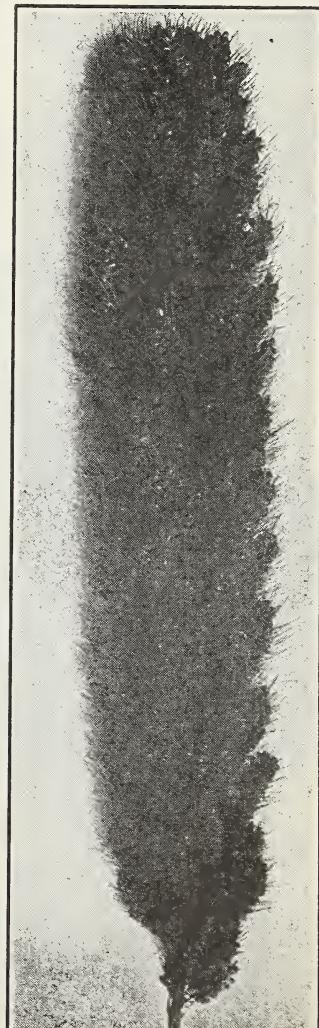
Your land should be turned deep October 1. After it has been broken a disc harrow should be used, completely pulverizing and leveling the ground.

If you wish to plant in drills, make your drills 18 inches apart and cover seed 2 or 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcasted, use a tooth harrow to put them in with. The best time to plant here in Florida is October and November. However, the Burt, or Ninety-Day, can be planted as late as January and frequently makes a good crop. Do not use less than two bushels of seed per acre.

If you wish to fertilize, do so just before you are ready to plant, scattering broadcast and using the disc again to mix with the soil. Or, if you have grain drill disc, the fertilizer may be put in at the same time seed is sown. Three hundred pounds of 3 or 4 per cent ammoniated fertilizer always pays many fold. For a top dresser, use 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre about the first of March.

Any of the following varieties will give you splendid results here in Florida; in fact, repeated tests have proven them to be about the only sorts that will give best results on our Florida soils. After your oats are harvested, sow the land to cowpeas.

Fulghum. No. 356 (110 days). Undoubtedly this is one of the South's very best. We know of no other variety that has given such universal satisfaction. Almost as early as the Burt and a far heavier yielder. Rust proof, entirely beardless and drouth resistant. If you are not familiar with this variety, allow us to say that you need not have any hesitancy in planting Fulghum Oats. Qt. 15c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.25, 10 bus. \$11.50.



Golden Millet

OATS—(Continued)

Texas Rust Proof. No. 357 (130 days). This is a variety which is very popular throughout Florida. But the name may be slightly misleading, for there is no oat that is absolutely rust proof; however, there are only certain seasons in which the rust gives any trouble. Sold out.

Burt or 90-Day. No. 358 (90 to 100 days). Quick maturing and one of Florida's most popular oats. Sure cropper, and can be planted later than any other variety. Qt. 15c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.25, 10 bus. \$11.50.

Hasting's Hundred Bushel Oats. No. 359 (130 days). A variety that has become very popular within last few seasons. Said to be rust proof, good cropper and early. Qt. 15c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.35, 10 bus. \$12.50.

Winter Turf or Grazing Oats. No. 360 (130 days). Splendid for pasturing; looks more like rye while growing. No matter how severe the cold, it never seems to affect this variety. For grazing there is no other oat that will beat it. Sold out.

Peanuts

BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE

Not Prepaid, Except Quarts

Peanuts are easily grown, easily harvested and among our very best standard feed crops.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Peanuts are a very profitable crop to grow where you have stock, and especially hogs. In addition to the crop of nuts for your hogs, they yield a great quantity of nutritious dry forage. The Florida peanuts are far the best where grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten, but not so with the Spanish peanuts, as they must be



Florida Peanuts

harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell.

It is better to shell the seed to plant, however, this is not absolutely necessary, especially where you have plenty of moisture to swell the kernel sufficiently for it to come through the shell. If a little dry, better shell your seed. If planted in corn, which is a splendid scheme, a bushel will plant four acres, but where planted solid requires a bushel of seed per acre, in three-foot rows, dropping seed in hill a foot apart. You can produce two crops per year on same ground of the Spanish types, if first crop is planted early, but this is not true of the Florida.

Florida Runner Peanuts. No. 363 (120 days). This is the principal variety where you are growing for hog feed, as the nuts will remain in the ground



Fulghum Oats

in good condition all Fall until eaten out by the hogs. Qt. 15c, pk. 60c, bu. \$2.00, 10 bus. \$19.00.

Improved Spanish (or Valencia)

No. 364 (100 days). A bush variety with 2 to 4 peas to the pod making a large amount of top which can be converted into most nutritious hay by proper curing. If you desire to grow eating peanuts for the market, this would be the best type for this purpose, as it has the size, productiveness and most excellent flavor. Qt. 20c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.50, 10 bus. \$24.00.

Small Spanish Peanuts. No. 365 (90 days). This is the little white Spanish and one of the surest croppers, very productive. Two crops a year can be produced on same ground. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses and hogs as a whole grain ration. Qt. 15c, pk. 65c, bu. \$2.00, 10 bus. \$19.00.

Cow Peas

ONE BUSHEL PER ACRE
Not Prepaid, Except Quarts

Cow peas are a source of the most valuable and cheapest fertilizer for our groves and truck lands. Peas of course will not take the place of fertilizer, but

neither can fertilizer take the place of peas. A wonderful builder and depositer of humus. Impossible to plant

too many peas—no crop will do more for your land. If your land is new and is absolutely nothing that will sweeten and put it in a good state of cultivation quicker than a crop of cowpeas.

There is no leguminous crop that will build the land up like a crop of cowpeas turned under, and should have a place on every farm. Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September broadcast or in drills 3 or 4 feet apart, the first method requiring more seed and less labor, while to drill permits one or two cultivations, requires less seed, are more easily mowed for hay and gives a heavy yield. From one to two bushels per acre are used in broadcasting and from two to three pecks for seeding in drills or considerable less of the small varieties. A common and excellent practice is to sow between the rows of corn just before the last cultivation. Sow peas after your oats, tomato and various other crops are taken off. Do not let your land be idle to sunbake and grow up in

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

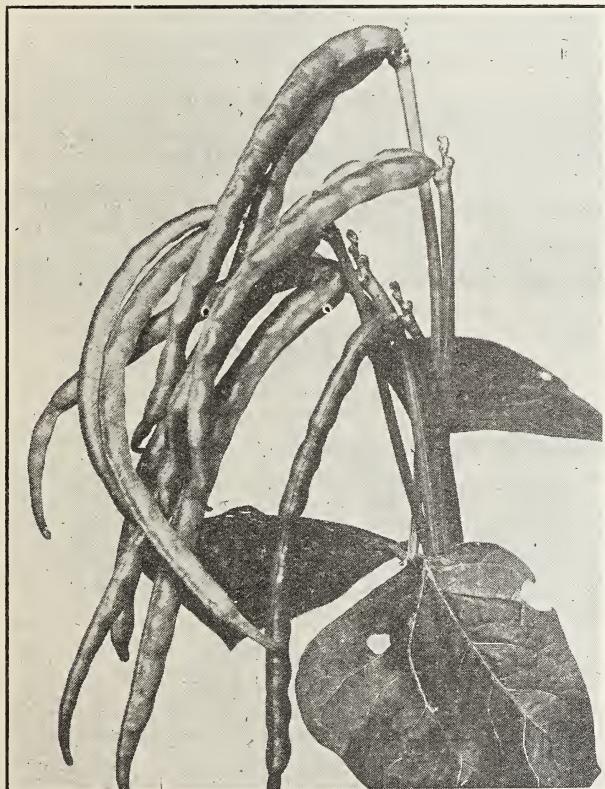
COWPEAS—(Continued)

weeds; put a cover crop of peas on it. The cost will be small and returns many fold, as your land will be in fine condition when you are ready for it again. Plant every available foot of cultivated land in peas while not in use; in this way you can keep it in high state of cultivation. Cowpeas are more preferable than velvet beans for bulding up the land, as the peas are easier turned under and rot much more quickly and better to handle generally, and just as beneficial to the land.

For hay the peas are far superior, as the beans are more woody and exceedingly hard to cure. The time of planting should be determined by the use to be made of the crop. If a heavy yield of hay is the principal object, plant a vigorous upright variety like the Whippoorwill, Unknown, Iron, and Brabham. When peas are sown broadcast with a small growing variety of Sorghum such as the Early Amber, at the rate of a bushel of peas and half bushel of sorghum per acre, the mixture will make fine hay. To make the best hay the vines should be cut as soon as the earliest pods become yellow.

In growing a crop of peas for hay, our rainy season has to be considered, and by planting in March, such varieties as Whippoorwill, Unknown, Iron and Brabham can be cut before the rain sets in, about the first of June. All varieties can be planted any time during the rainy season, and the hay cut after it is over.

A general practice in saving hay is to start the mower as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning and cut until noon. As soon as the upper surface of the cut vines is well wilted turn the vines over, exposing the other side to the sunlight and air. If the crop is very heavy this may have to be done twice. A splendid device for curing peavine hay is to make a pyramid consisting of four poles six feet long, joined at the top and held four feet apart at the bottom by means of crosspieces on which the vines are piled. The object of the device is to let the air circulate more freely and dry the vines with as little handling as possible. Leave the hay on these racks two or three days before hauling to the barn. A heavy rain may fall on the freshly cut vines and do little or no damage, but they should not be touched until the surface is well dried.



Cow Peas

Iron. No. 368. This variety has become one of the most valuable peas in cultivation on account of its disease-resisting qualities. Said to be entirely immune from wilt, fungus and root-knot. The Iron is medium early and will stand more wet weather than any other variety known to us, and is a very heavy viner. Like the Brabham, it is of erect growth, vigorous, prolific, and holds its leaves better than almost any other variety. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$34.00.

Brabham. No. 370. This wonderful and disease-resisting variety takes its place in the same class as the Iron, and beyond doubt is one of the very best that can possibly be planted. For hay it beats them all, making an upright growth which, unlike most other varieties, holds the vines off the ground to some extent, making the cutting much easier. The Brabham is absolutely immune from all diseases which attack some other varieties, makes fine growth of vines, is early and where planted in March, April or May, two fine cuttings of hay can be made, as after first cutting the stalk will give forth a fine growth for another cutting or good crop of peas. One Georgia writer terms it the most valuable pea in existence. The only way you can possibly make a mistake with the Brabham is by not planting it. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$34.00.

Whippoorwill. No. 371. One of the most popular peas throughout the South. Very early, prolific and makes good growth of vines, and for general purposes is one of the very best. Qt. 20c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.25, 10 bus. \$31.50.

Wonderful or Unknown. No. 372. One of the greatest vine peas known, but it takes the full growing season to get a crop; in other words, it does not mature until in the early fall. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$34.00.

Mixed. No. 373. Composed of the best Southern varieties. The advantages claimed for sowing Mixed Peas is that they produce a heavier crop of vines for forage or soil improver, and inasmuch as they are cheaper than the straight varieties, they are used very extensively where only planted for the benefit of the soil. Qt. 20c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.15, 10 bus. \$30.50.

California Blackeye. No. 377. If you want some of the earliest and best table peas that grow, plant the California Blackeye. Qt. 30c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.50, 10 bus. \$62.50.

Early or Two Crop Conch. No. 378. Most delicious table pea. Does not make a great deal of vine, but two crops a year can be grown on the same ground. Qt. 40c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$7.50.

Yellow Sugar Crowder. No. 379. This is a magnificent table pea and a variety that is well known throughout the South. Qt. 30c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

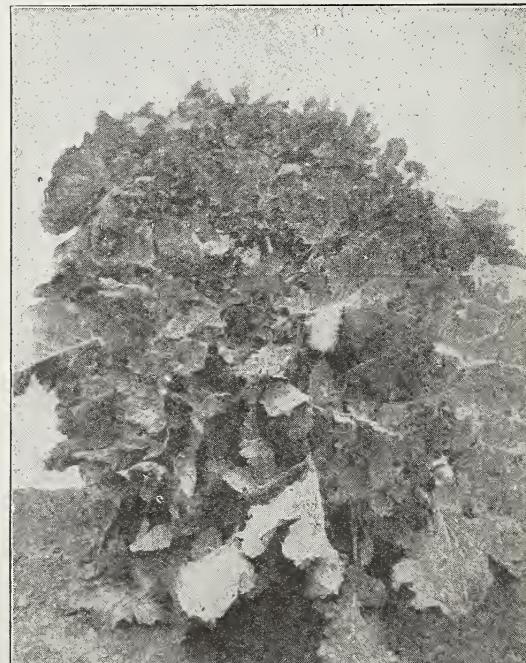
Rape

4 LBS. IN DRILL, 8 LBS. BROADCAST PER ACRE

Postpaid

Rape is a valuable green feed crop to grow in Fall and Winter for cattle, hogs and poultry.

If you have never planted Rape, we would suggest that you lose no time in familiarizing yourself with the merits of this



Dwarf Essex Rape

RAPE—(Continued)

wonderful and valuable Fall and Winter green forage crop, where you have poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats.

Every stock and poultry raiser should be familiar with Rape, which is one of Florida's best all round forage crops, and one which will pay the best returns for the amount expended. Where the soil is fairly good it is not necessary to fertilize; however, 200 to 300 pounds of 3 to 4 per cent ammonia goods will give fine results. Rape can be grown on a variety of soils, ranging from a sand bed to a muck pond. If you raise chickens, cattle, sheep or hogs, do not overlook this one important and inexpensive crop. Rape is no good as a dry forage, but for pasture or green feed there is nothing better. You can have green feed from October until April. Rape will not do much during the summer, as it will not stand much warm weather. Rape is best sown in drills four feet apart, using four pounds of seed per acre. Can also be broadcasted, using eight pounds of seed per acre. However, it is better to drill, for two reasons; first, when drilled the crop may be cultivated once or twice, which of course is a benefit to any crop; secondly, where the stock is turned in them will graze up and down the rows, consequently will not trample down and waste nearly so much as where sown broadcast. Rape can be sown from September to March. After cutting or grazing off it keeps coming out again. For hogs, sheep and cattle, Rape is a great fat producer, and will also increase the production of milk. It is a splendid plan to have several different ages of this crop, in different plots, in order that some may be growing out again while some other plot is being grazed. This applies to both stock and poultry. Rape resembles the Rutabaga somewhat in both stalk and leaf, except that it produces many more stalks and leaves. It is authoritatively said that a pound of rape contains more food value than a pound of alfalfa, clover or vetch. Rape is a wonderful muscle, flesh and blood builder. To those who have planted rape it will not be necessary to urge you to plant again; but to those who have not grown it, you cannot afford to overlook this valuable crop.

Dwarf Essex Rape. No. 283. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$1.65, 100 lbs. \$14.00.

Rye

DRILL ONE PECK, BROADCAST BUSHEL TO ACRE
Not Prepaid, Except Quarts

Rye is perhaps the most valuable and leading Fall and Winter forage crop for Florida. Absolutely dependable



Abruzzi Rye

and will yield an enormous amount of grazing throughout the Fall and Winter season. Relished by all manner of livestock and poultry.

Anyone with stock or poultry who does not plant rye to give plenty of green feed all through the winter, certainly does not know the value of rye as a winter crop and feed bill saver. You can graze the rye or cut and feed green, and it keeps coming. Sometimes rye is referred to as the poverty plant, as it can be grown on poorer ground than any other forage plant known.

Rye can be planted from September to January, but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing it, it is best to plant in drills, three feet apart, using a peck of seed per acre, but where planted broadcast, it will take one bushel to seed an acre.

Abruzzi Rye. No. 389. During the last few seasons this variety has been planted more extensively than any other type and has proven to be one of the very best for our state. Strictly a Southern grown variety, producing a heavier tonnage of green feed and grain than any other type. Grows tall and upright, early and heavy yielder. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.25, 10 bus. \$31.50.

Florida Black Rye. No. 388. A standard upright, tall growing variety and a type that never fails to give satisfactory results. Never plant northern or western rye here in Florida if you desire to cut it, as these varieties have a tendency to fall over on the ground and are not the best for grazing or cutting. Both Florida Black and Abruzzi are tall, upright varieties and either are ready for grazing in 6 to 8 weeks. Sold out.

Georgia Rye. No. 390. Very popular and large quantities are sold each year. But a variety that does not grow upright, having a tendency to fall over after growing to a height of 15 or 18 inches; however, where wanted for grazing alone, and not to cut, it will be found satisfactory. Qt. 20c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.00, 10 bus. \$29.00.

Rice

HALF BUSHEL TO ACRE
Not Prepaid, Except Quarts
A GOOD CROP BUT NEGLECTED

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill half bushel per acre in 2½-foot rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice bird season, which are very destructive to the crop. Planted in June and July will also miss the bird season.

Gopher Rice. No. 385. This is the most popular variety for Florida, and is generally known as the Highland Rice. Grains heavy, broad and flat. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Pearl or White Rice. No. 386. Another variety that is used extensively. Long, slender grains. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Sunflower

6 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Mammoth Russian Sunflower. No. 400. This is a crop that should never be overlooked by the poultry raiser. Matures quickly, inexpensive to grow and will yield an abundance of the best growing and egg-producing foods. The Mammoth Russian will produce several times as much as any other variety, and one of the largest. Does fine in Florida and will mature a crop in five or six weeks. Plant from March to September. Six pounds seed per acre in drills three feet apart and hills one foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when 4 to 6 inches high. Lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Tobacco

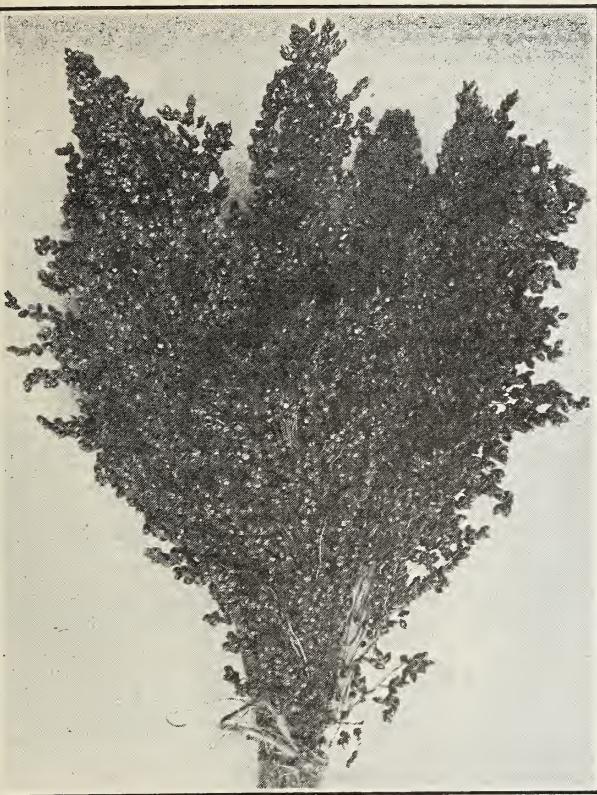
¼ LB. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

Why not grow at least a part of the tobacco used by you? It's easily done.

Culture.—For your plant bed get a piece of new ground if possible and which will be least affected by weeds and grass, but if this is not practical, burn off a space for your seed bed and in this way you can destroy the various seeds that would be objectionable to a tobacco seed bed. Plant your seed in protected beds January and February, transplant in April and May. Rows four feet apart and two feet between the plants.

Sweet or Little Oronoko. No. 78. This is one of the very best chewing types. Cures a rich red, long narrow leaf, tough and waxy. Fine for sun curing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Choice Havana. No. 79. Used largely for cigars and pipe smoking. Very early with large, long leaf of fine quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.



Early Amber Sorghum

Sorghum

Amount of Seed to Acre depends on purpose planted for
Not Prepaid, Except Pounds

The South's most popular and valuable forage crop. The uses of Sorghum are many, such as, green feed, hay, pasture, silage, syrup, etc.

The seed should be planted at various times to secure a succession of forage; several cuttings can be made, making it a very heavy yielder, which is rich in fat-forming elements. Being a deep rooted plant it stands the drought much better than many of the other forage crops. It is a common practice to sow sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasture purposes, which is excellent for either. Where sown together use half bushel Sorghum and bushel of Cowpeas. Drill in 3-foot rows at the rate of peck to acre, where planted for making syrup use only 5 pounds of seed, or where sown broadcast use 1 bushel of seed to acre. Plant from March to August.

Early Amber. No. 393 (63 days). The earliest and by far most popular of all varieties, covering every purpose where Sorghum is used except syrup making and for which it is never used, and in fact wouldn't be practical as it does not grow large enough, or contain sufficient juice. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$34.00.

Sugar Drip. No. 394. This variety not only makes a large yield of forage but is a splendid variety for making syrup of superior quality. Lb. 20c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.00.

Texas Sceded Ribbon Cane. No. 396. This is perhaps one of the very best varieties on the list for syrup making of the very highest type. Stalks tall and large, with juice in abundance, making the very best quality of sorghum syrup, which in many instances brings more money per gallon than sugar cane syrup. Not only valuable for syrup making but will make wonderful amount of forage and green feed for all manner of live stock. Lb. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Santa Fe, Isle of Pines, Sept. 15, 1923

Mr. Kilgore Seed House.

Dear Sir:

I think I have got the world beaten on growing cucumbers. The Northern Market grown by me in 28 days from seed, 6½ inches long, weigh 8 ounces, sold for 15 cents.

Yours truly,

Wm. Thomas.

Soy Beans

Not Prepaid. Except Quarts or Less

ONE OF THE SOUTH'S MOST VALUABLE LEGUMES

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

The use of this bean is increasing rapidly, as is the case with all other forage crops. It has been found to grow well almost anywhere in the South, as well as further North. The soy bean is strongly drought resistant and makes hay in quality similar to the cowpeas, but not nearly so much vine, but makes rather an upright growth. Produces an abundance of seed and an excellent quality of hay if cut before too old, which will make it more or less woody. The proper time to cut for hay is just as soon as the upper leaves begin to turn yellow.

Prepare the land same as you would for cowpeas; the seed may be sown in drills of sufficient distance to cultivate once or twice at the rate of a peck of seed per acre, dropping three or four seed to the hill every foot, or may be sown broadcast at the rate of a bushel per acre, same as cowpeas. Can be planted with cowpeas—broadcasting half bushel beans and three pecks of peas to acre. The beans making an upright growth have a great tendency to hold the cowpeas up off the ground. The Soy beans are a great nitrogen-gathering agency and a wonderful soil improver. Of the many varieties the Mammoth Yellow is the most popular planted in the South, and can be planted at any time that would be suitable for the cowpeas.

Mammoth Yellow. No. 398 (120 days). Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$34.00.

Mung Beans

5 LBS. SEED PER ACRE
Postpaid

The Mung Bean is a good soil builder, disease resistant, strong upright growth, and yields an abundance of good hay, retaining the leaves well after being cut. Can be planted from March to July or any time that cowpeas and velvet beans are planted in three to four foot rows, four to six inches in drill; 5 pounds of seed per acre.

Mung Beans. No. 399 (90 to 100 days). Pkg. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

Velvet Beans

PECK SEED PER ACRE

Not Prepaid, Except Quarts or Less

Among Florida's most valuable crops for enriching the land, soil conditioner and builder. Velvet beans are valuable for new land, taking the sourness out and sweetening it. Good for groves, truck lands in building up the humus and good pasture for cattle and hogs and fine land renovator.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

The Velvet Bean is the most rank growing annual legume cultivated for forage, and one of the best plants for the production and as a restorative crop. For grazing cattle in the fall and winter it has no equal, and there are thousands of beef cattle fattened on velvet bean pasture each fall and winter here in Florida.

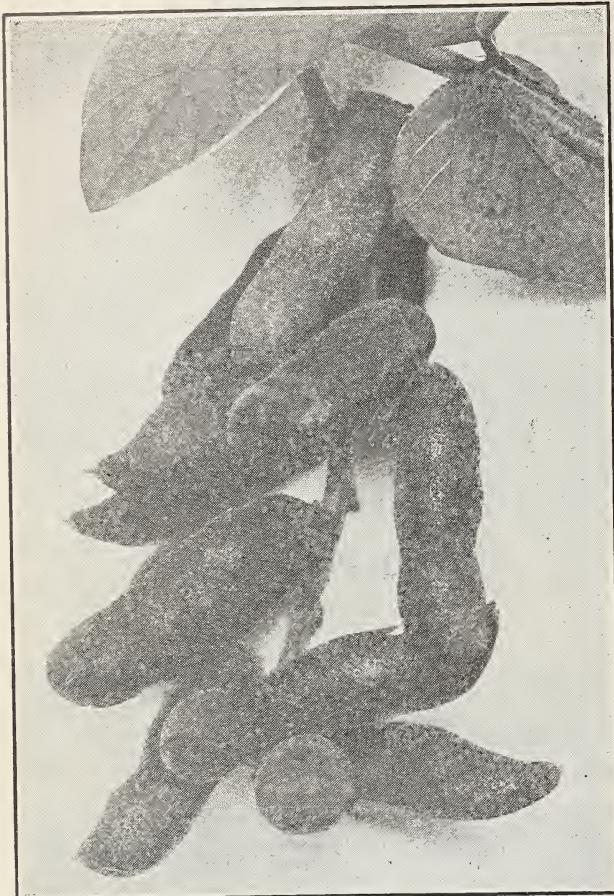
It is not as good as cowpeas for making hay, as its growth is so strong and the vines so long and tangled that it is very difficult to cut and cure, though when cut early and well cured the hay is excellent quality. Aside from the immense amount of fall and winter grazing, it produces seed abundantly and leaves the soil in fine condition for any following crop. Plant from March to July and even later where only wanted for the benefit of the land or pasture.

Our sandy soils seem particularly adapted to velvet beans, which is one of the very best crops that can be grown on new land, the growth being so dense that it smothers all grass and weeds, and does more to put the land in good condition than any other crop. It is said that one or two crops of velvet beans will smother out the worst Bermuda and nut grass infested fields.

Some plant their corn in six-foot rows, and when one to two feet high plant beans in the middle and in this way the beans are fairly well supported and many times a good crop made. When grown alone, plant in rows six feet apart, dropping five to six seed every two feet in the drill, using one peck seed per acre, or a bushel where broadcast.

Grazing usually begins about the time of the first frost and continues throughout the fall and winter, as both vines and beans remain in an edible condition and are one of our greatest stimulants to milk production. Hogs usually find plenty of good feed left by the cattle. The velvet bean is entirely immune from disease; the only thing ever attacking it is the caterpillar, which usually takes place about the time it begins to bloom. We are extensive dealers in velvet beans and shall be glad to quote in large quantities at any time.

VELVET BEANS—(Continued)



90-Day Velvet Beans

Old Florida Velvet Bean. No. 405. This is the old original velvet bean and takes a longer growing period than any other type, and even though there have been many new introductions this variety is still extremely popular. This variety should be planted very early as it requires approximately six months to mature a crop. Perhaps the rankest grower of all varieties, with Osceola and Chinese next. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$44.00.

Osceola Velvet. No. 406. Said to be a cross between the Yokohama and the Old Speckled Velvet bean. Seed larger than any of the other varieties, flat shaped, splendid producer of both seed and vine, and somewhat earlier than the old-fashioned velvet bean. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50, 10 bus. \$34.00.

Chinese Velvet. No. 407. This bean is said to make more vine and seed than many others of the velvet bean family. Free from stinging fuzz, like the Old Speckled Velvet, and four weeks earlier; however, it is not as early as the 90-Day Speckled Bean. Seed large, white, rather flattened. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75, 10 bus. \$36.50.

90-Day Velvet. No. 408. The introduction of this particular type Velvet Bean has made possible the growing and maturing a crop in any of the Southern States, which is not true of the other varieties which require a longer growing season, whereas the Ninety Day Bean only requires a ninety-day growing period. Hence the real value and advantage of this bean is earliness of maturity. In character and luxuriance of growth it more nearly resembles the old variety of velvet beans and makes an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement, but not nearly so much as the old type.

Where you are a little late in planting your crop, this is a splendid variety to plant, as it will make so much quicker than any other kind. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. 85c, bu. \$2.50, 10 bus. \$24.00.

Bush Velvet Bean. No. 409. From all accounts this new velvet bean is very desirable, especially for grove cover crop, on account of its entirely bush habit. People have always liked the velvet bean as a wonderful cover crop, land enricher, humus restorer and sweetener and renovator, but could not plant it in their groves on account of its climbing habit. But the objectionable feature has been overcome by the propagation of this bush type.

This bean will do well on a great variety of soils, the light sandy citrus soils included. Grows from 12 to 30 inches high, and twenty to forty inches across, according to soil and fertilization and should do well in groves which are as a rule well fertilized. The Bush bean is said to be a little longer in maturing than the Ninety Day Bean. Will do well planted in corn middles. If planted alone make rows three to four feet apart and hills two feet apart. Fine for hogs as the beans grow near the ground, keeping moist and soft, making them a more desirable feed. This bean is very productive. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.00, 10 bus. \$29.00.

YOUR HOME GARDEN

Greatly increased attention should be given the home garden.

In going through the commercial vegetable and farming localities of Florida it is amazingly strange that you do not find one good, well-kept garden out of every dozen homes, where a bountiful supply of good, wholesome, fresh vegetables could be had twelve months in the year. Florida climate and conditions are favorable to producing the finest home gardens in the United States, and every month in the year. Yet there are probably less family gardens per home in Florida than in any other state in the Union.

Even if it were possible to purchase vegetables more cheaply than to produce them (which can not be true) yet it would be much more desirable to take the nice fresh vegetables out of your own garden at a moment's notice, as many times those that can be secured are stale and inferior compared to what could be grown at home.

A well-kept garden can be had with little effort and small expense and will yield a return several times as great as that from an equal area devoted to almost any other crop that could be grown.

Vegetables furnish a large part of the essentials which are necessary to the well being of the human system, hence, the value of vegetables in the diet is of greater importance than the monetary value. Get your salts and tonics out of the garden instead of the drug shop.

Try a good home garden. It will be a source of health, pleasure and profit.

Flower Seed

IN BULK
Postpaid

FLOWERS FOR FLORIDA

With a little effort you can beautify your home grounds, and the pleasure derived by you and others will repay for all put into it. Turn the hired man over to Boss wife for just an hour or so occasionally, and see how delightfully she will arrange the home grounds, figure out how very, very little it will actually cost you.

Most flower seeds are small and delicate and must be planted accordingly. Don't plant deep and expect results.

It is a good plan to start many of the plants in a shallow box and transplant to bed when five or six weeks old. Or it is all right to plant in bed where plants are to grow, but should be protected with some sort of cover two feet above bed until plants are two weeks old. Work up the soil thoroughly and make rich with well rotted manure, firm the soil with hoe or board, sprinkle the seed on bed and simply press into the soil lightly with board. Keep moist, not too damp. Bed not high, but almost level with adjoining soil.

Frequently only a moderate rain will pack the soil to such an extent that the delicate little seeds can not come up, if not protected by a cover. The most difficult thing is getting your plants started. Your plant bed should be protected by covering with sacks, brush, etc.

We list only such varieties as are perfectly adapted to Florida. In the average box of flower seed that are shipped into the South with beautifully lithographed packages, you will find hundreds that do nothing here.

Aster. Mixed. No. 1. Contains several splendid varieties. Can be sown in boxes and transplanted or in bed where they are to remain. Should be planted from March to August. Seeds small, one packet should produce a hundred plants. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, 1 oz. 65c.

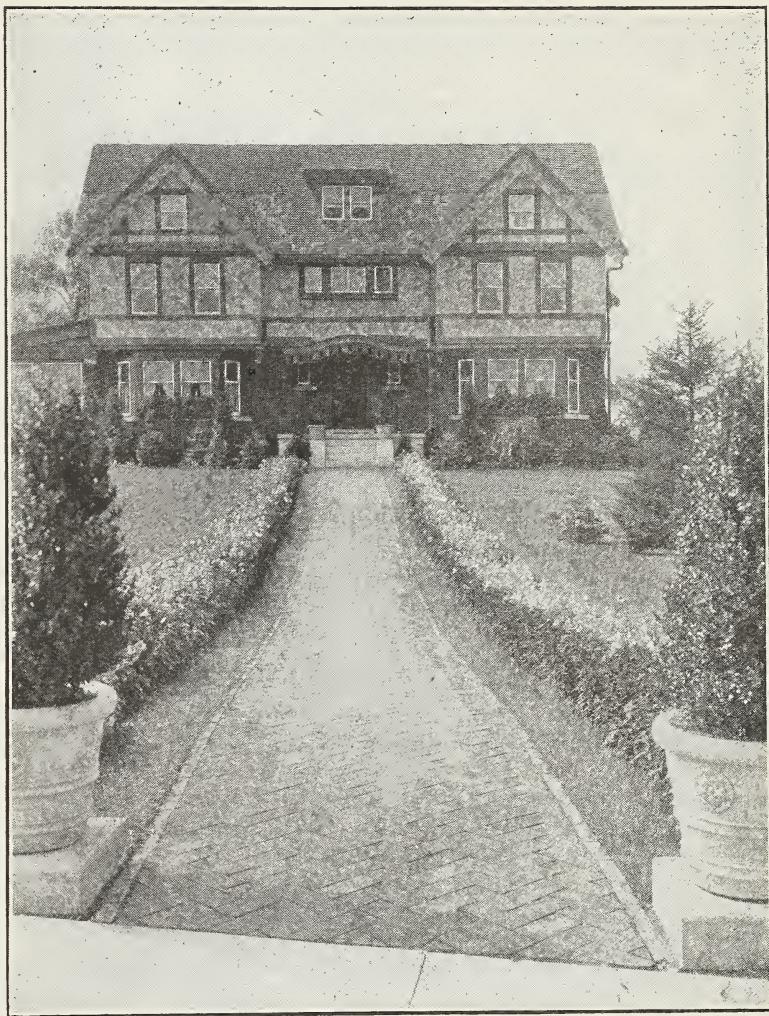
Begonia. No. 0. (*Semperflorens*). Finest mixed colors. The Begonia is mainly a pot or box plant, sometimes used for bordering if a shady situation can be had. The fact that it is a pot plant, it can be sown in Florida almost any time. The Begonia is a favorite all over the country. Seeds small and delicate. A packet will produce several nice plants. Pkg. 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.75, 1 oz. \$3.00.

Carnation Pinks. Double Mixed. No. 2. A mixture of many fine varieties. If there is any sweeter and more delightful flower than pinks we haven't found it. Pinks are planted throughout fall and winter and well up into the spring. First planting can be made first of October and as late as April, however, the fall is best time to plant as the frost and cold does not kill pinks in Florida. Pinks are fine for massive bedding, but to get large fine blossoms put plants 12 inches apart each way. Pkg. should make hundred plants or more. Seed very small. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, oz. 65c.

China Pinks. Mixed. No. 3. Our China Pinks are made up of varieties giving numerous shades and colors and very fine for growing beautiful beds, perhaps better for this purpose than Carnations as the China does not grow so tall. Seed rather small and pkg. should produce hundred or more fine plants. Fall best time to plant in Florida as our cold does not kill them. Plant as early as October 1st until April. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c, oz. 55c.

Coleus. No. 00. Finest mixed leaves. This is mainly a pot or box plant and popular everywhere. The Coleus with its many ornamental colors make it very desirable and attractive. Can be grown in Florida almost any time, however, spring or fall is best time to plant seed. Seeds small and with a packet you can have many nice attractive plants. Pkg. 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25, oz. \$2.00.

Cosmos. Giant Mixed. No. 4. The Cosmos is a showy character, making an attractive appearance anywhere found. Splendid for planting around the edge of porches or along fence and waste corners. Spring is the time to plant, from March as late as August. Seed not as small and delicate as many others. A pkg. should produce fifty nice plants. Plant where to be grown. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, oz. 35c.



Beautify the home surroundings

Chrysanthemum. Mixed. No. 5. A flower that is admired universally. Grows from eighteen to thirty-six inches high. Plant in spring from March to June. Seed not as small and delicate as many others. A pkg. of seed will produce five or six dozen fine plants. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, oz. 65c.

Cypress Vine. No. 6. A dainty climber with fern-like foliage and small star-shaped red flowers. Plant in spring and summer from March to August. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 40c.

Dahlia. Best Mixed. No. 7. Our mixed Dahlias are composed of a number of choice varieties giving assorted colors and types. Dahlias are planted in the spring from March to May. Seed small. A pkg. should produce two dozen choice plants. This is one of America's most prized flowers. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c, oz. 75c.

Daisy. Shasta Daisy. No. 000. The Daisy is universally admired. Very hardy perennial that will blossom more freely each season if plants are taken care of. Flowers large white single blossoms, with yellow centers. Fine for bordering or bedding, also boxes. October and November probably best months to plant daisies in Florida, and should bloom

FLOWER SEED—(Continued)

in late spring or early summer. Soak in warm water several hours before planting. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c, oz. 75c.

Digitalis. (Fox Glove). No. 0000. Mixed colors. Grows from 3 to 6 feet high, thrives in cool shady situation. The flowers are of bell shape and borne on long spikes, and colors of rose, purple, lavender and white. Slightly spotted inside of blossom. Plant spring or fall. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, oz. 60c.

Four O'Clocks. No. 8. A well known and extensively grown free flowering plant, hardy and easily cultivated. Grows two to three feet high. Plant in spring and summer from March to August. If you have some unsightly waste spot, plant it in four o'clocks. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

Geranium. Mixed. No. 9. Will bloom first year from seed if planted early, March or April. The Geranium is extremely popular and a favorite everywhere. Seed small and slightly difficult to get started, but well worth any effort it takes. Pkg. will produce a dozen or more nice plants. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c, oz. \$1.00.

Hibiscus. Assorted Colors. No. 10. Grows from three to five or six feet high and well known favorite throughout the state. Plant from March to June. Out of a packet of seed you should get from six to a dozen nice plants. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c, oz. 85c.

Marigold. No. 11. This is a well known favorite and one that does splendidly in Florida. Will hold up fresh and fine for days after being cut. If planted early in the spring will produce beautiful flowers all summer and well up into the fall. Small seed. One package will produce hundred or more plants. Plant from April to July. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, oz. 65c.

Mignonette. No. 12. Very hardy, growing eight to fourteen inches high, with pyramid-shaped spikes, very beautiful and exceedingly fragrant. Sow in the early spring or fall. Seed very small. Fine for bedding or borders. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, oz. 65c.

Morning Glory. No. 13. Beautiful flowering climber, producing rich varied colored flowers in abundance. Fine for covering lattice work around porches or fences. Seed rather large. Plant from April to June. Packet will plant several hills. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, oz. 25c.

Nasturtium. Dwarf, variegated colors. No. 14. The nasturtium is a general favorite throughout the south and does especially fine in Florida. The Dwarf varieties do not need anything to climb on, and very fine for bedding, also bordering. Plant from October to March. Seed large. Once will sow row fifteen feet long. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Nasturtium. Tall, variegated colors. No. 15. A fine type for planting on wire fence, trellis or any place where it can climb or be supported. Planted same as dwarf. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Pansy. French Mxed. No. 16. This is perhaps the most charming of all flowers. In our French mxd stock you find an endless number of gorgeous colors. There is absolutely nothing that will measure up to the pansy for bordering or bedding. To grow fine pansies, your soil must be made rich and put in fine condition. It is best to plant in fall, however, can be planted from October to April. Seed very small and delicate and should be started in a box and transplanted after putting on three or four leaves. Packet of seed will produce several dozen plants. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c, oz. \$1.15.

Petunia. Choice Mixed. No. 17. Produces rich and varied colors of charming delicate showy flowers. Fine for planting in groups and easily grown. Plant in early spring and you will have flowers throughout the summer. Plant from April to September. Seed very small. Packet will plant nice little group. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c, oz. 75c.

Phlox. Fine Mixture. No. 18. If you have a barren, unsightly spot about your place, Phlox will help you to brighten up things, with their soft-petaled, numberless brilliant colors. Seed extremely small. A few packets of seed will cover considerable space. Plant from April to September. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c, oz. 75c.

Poppy. Assorted. No. 19. Very showy and beautiful with the many colors blended together. Can be sown in either rows or groups and thinned out eight inches apart. Small seed. Two or three packets will make quite a little display. Plant from March to June. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 45c.

Salvia or Scarlet Sage. No. 20. If you want something extremely showy and most beautiful as well, plant Scarlet Sage. Makes magnificent borders and beds, fine for planting around edge of porch. Flowers are spike shape, intensely scarlet and extremely attractive. Plant from early spring to June, if planted early will bloom profusely throughout the summer and early fall. Seed small. Packet should give several dozen fine plants. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c, oz. \$1.25.

Sweet Alyssum. No. 21. Very fragrant white flower, borne in spikes. Plant grows foot to eighteen inches high and very free bloomer. If planted early will blossom in great profusion throughout the summer and early autumn. Nice for bordering or bedding. Seed very small. Plant from March to June. Packet contains more than hundred seed. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c, 1 oz. 50c.

Sweet Peas. Mixed Spencers. No. 22. A well balanced mixture of splendid types. Who is it that doesn't love sweet peas? And they can be grown with great success here in Florida, but it takes a little knowledge and effort, but worth all the trouble. Dig trench sixteen inches deep north and south, and if possible put clay in bottom of trench three inches thick and on top of this fill in well-rotted cow manure six inches deep, and on top of this put three inches of soil, which still leaves your trench four inches deep, and now you are ready to plant your seed, which should be drilled and thinned out to two inches apart when two or three inches high. Cover seed inch deep and as the plants grow fill the trench up gradually. You should have wire fence or trellis, as the peas will grow from three to six feet high. latter part October, November and December the months to plant. An ounce of seed will plant row ten feet long. Pkg. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Verbena. Choice Mixed. No. 23. Well known and greatly admired, hardy and easy culture, low spreading. The many colors mingled together are very attractive. Fine for bedding, bordering or covering unattractive spots about the yard. Plant from March to August. Seed small. Packet gives great number of plants. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, oz. 60c.

Zinnia. Choice Mixed Dahlia Flowering. No. 24. This is not the small old type Zinnia, but a new type just brought out during the last two or three years, which is giant in size, many of the flowers measuring four to six inches across and resembling the Dahlia so much that it is called the Dahlia Flowering Zinnia. The Zinnia is a standard and favorite with all, and among the most hardy of all flowers. Zinnia with its numberless shades and combination of colors of crushed strawberry, burnt orange, soft crimson maroons, ivory, sulphur, terra cotta, raspberry, lilac, and others, make it a thing of beauty, commanding much admiration. The Zinnia will give great returns for small effort. Fine for bedding and bordering. Packet should produce three or four dozen nice plants. Plant from early spring to September. Pkg. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c, oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.75, lb. \$14.00.

BULBS

Postpaid

Our Bulbs are large, strong types that will produce results and not the small weaklings found in some department stores. We can not supply following bulbs earlier than September 1st nor later than March 1st.

Easter Lily. Our Easter Lily bulbs are good size, strong, vigorous growers. These bulbs will be ready about September 1st. Sold out.

Hyacinths. The Hyacinth is very popular and can be planted from October to March in the open, provided the situation is such that same can be protected in case of severe frost. Can also be grown in pots and boxes, and also desirably grown in glass bowls or other receptacles, in water. Nice medium size bulbs in pink or blue. 10c each, 90c dozen.

Narcissus. Grandiflora (Paper White) very popular for growing in glass bowls, and is lovely grown in the house during the fall and winter. The Narcissus is very dainty,

beautiful and extremely fragrant. Nice medium size bulbs, 10c each, 90c per dozen.

Chinese Sacred Lily. A great favorite for growing in glass bowls in water, making a magnificent plant, with dainty clusters of very fragrant flowers. Large bulbs 15c each, \$1.25 per dozen.

Gladiola Bulbs. Choice mixed. Our choice mixed Gladiola bulbs are composed of some of the finest early large flowering types, where the most exquisite colors are represented. Our bulbs produce vigorous, healthy plants. 5c each, 50c dozen, \$4.00 per hundred.

CROP ENEMIES

There are two classes, the sucking and the chewing.

In preparing to grow a truck crop, insect and disease control should be figured in as a chief essential and a very important part of your crop expense. We may as well recognize the fact and the earlier our truckers realize this the better. There was a time when good crops could be grown without spraying or dusting, but Florida, like most other states, has become infested with various insects and fungus diseases.

DON'T WAIT

In combating these various crop enemies, we frequently put off the remedy too long, or until the treatment cannot possibly have the controlling effect, as if treatment had been applied earlier. The best way to handle a crop is from a preventive angle, rather than a cure, for in most cases ounces of the preventive way are worth tons of the cure method. Don't wait until your crop is so badly infested that it is next to an impossibility to rid it of the insects.

CLASSIFICATION

There are two classes of insects, one class known as chewing and the other as sucking. The biting insects are represented by worms, grasshoppers and beetles, which are the biting or chewing type, having jaws for chewing and they eat holes in the plants or consume all the tissue. The sucking type are represented by lice or aphis, red spider and thrips. This class has a mouth-part forming a piercing and sucking tube while the crop acts as a pump and which use only the juices of the plants for food.

WHEN SHOULD TREATMENT BEGIN

First, may we suggest that it is next to impossible to begin spraying or dusting too early, for either disease or insects. We contend that it is easier to prevent than to cure. We realize that some feel that they cannot afford to apply these treatments before there is any sign of insects or disease, but if delayed until infestation is upon the crop, you cannot combat these crop enemies as successfully as if you got them start on the situation, instead of the opposition having the start on you. There is nothing like making the right start.

We recommend without hesitation that spraying and dusting begin as soon as plants are well out of the ground and that same be kept up throughout the entire crop period, including the fruiting period as well, regardless of whether or not there is any appearance whatever of insect infestation, or disease, as this is the best way to keep it down. Many times one row of good stuff will pay for a half dozen treatments. Another thing, this cannot be done in a haphazard way. If it is worth doing, do it right. Don't send some "brainless, don't-give-a-cuss" individual out to handle this essential; get on the job, or put some one on the job that will see to it that this thing is done right, as this is just as important and perhaps more so than either cultivation or fertilization. Of course, this regular and systematic spraying and dusting applies more particularly to crops such as cucumbers, cantaloupes, melons, egg plants, tomatoes, pepper, squash, etc., as we all know that these crops mentioned are subject to legions of insects, rust and blight. In many instances this spraying proposition is tabooed and played with, but the time is at hand when this insect and disease situation can no longer be a joke, that is, if our truckers are in the game to make money. This truck-growing situation is pretty much like the cotton situation: the day is past when it can be grown without the use of insecticides. It's just like any other line of business; to make money out of it, unlimited diligence must be applied, and the individual who is willing to put into this truck game what it takes to make any other business successful is going to succeed, and we contend that the combating of insects and disease is a fundamental principle that must be taken into account.

CHEWING INSECTS

This type must be controlled by stomach poison, inasmuch as they eat.

In this class we will mention some of the most common which include cabbage worms, bud worms, cut worms, grasshopper, mole crickets, ants, bean-leaf roller.

Cut Worms—Of all the greedy pests this should head the list. The cut worms are very fond of any succulent plant such as cabbage, tomatoes, egg plant, pepper, in fact, dozens of various plants. The cut worm does his work at night by gnawing off the plant just above the ground, rendering plant absolutely worthless. Many times it is quite difficult to get anything like a stand unless diligent effort is made to control this pest, which can be done in the following manner: Use 25 pounds good fresh bran, paris green 1 pound, water 2½ gallons, and cheap molasses 2 quarts. Mix the bran and paris green thoroughly while dry, then add the two quarts of syrup and next add the water slowly, at same time stirring and mixing thoroughly until decidedly damp, not sloppy, but of such consistency that it will fall in fine flakes when sown broadcast over land. Where there is a large acreage it is more economical to put the bait out around each plant, but possibly a little more effective if broadcast. This should be put out after sunset or after night if moonlight, so the bait will be fresh and attractive. If following day is cloudy the bait will be all right for second night; otherwise you must renew. If large infestation it will take several applications to

get them, but don't let up, as this treatment is far cheaper than a poor stand.

Worms—There are a half dozen or more different types that attack various vegetable plants, but these are all easily controlled by arsenate of lead, paris green or Pyrox. Use from one pound to two pounds arsenate of lead powder to 50 gals. water, or ¼ lb. paris green to 50 gals. water. Use enough water to make into a paste before adding to barrel. Use two to three pounds arsenate of lead paste to 50 gals. Pyrox is fine for this purpose, which comes in paste form and simply a matter of adding 5 to 8 pounds to each 50 gallons of water. Either arsenate of lead powder or paste, paris green or Pyrox can be used in combination with other liquid sprays. For example, if you wanted to spray for worms, blight, rust or any fungus disease, just combine the two remedies in the same barrel of 50 gallons, or if you wanted a combination for worms, fungus, diseases and lice, just simply combine the three treatments in one, using all three in one fifty-gallon barrel of spray, which will enable you to take care of three distinct pests with one operation, and which would require three separate treatments, but the combination will give just as good results and the different ingredients will not conflict in any way. If you desire to use dust which is just as effective, use the arsenate of lead powder with 2 lbs. hydrated lime and 4 lbs. of arsenate of lead.

Bud Worms—This pest is a wrecker to corn, and especially sweet corn. The first generation usually starts its work when the corn is about knee high. At this stage the bud worm is easily controlled by spraying or dusting. Any of the arsenicals such as arsenate of lead paste or powder, and Pyrox. If liquid spray is desired use one to two pounds arsenate of lead powder or two to three pounds paste, or 1 pound paris green, or 5 pounds Pyrox to fifty gallons of water. If dusting is desired, use 1 pound arsenate of lead powder to 4 pounds hydrated lime, or ¼ pound paris green to 5 pounds of hydrated lime. This can be dusted on with a can with bottom punched full of holes, porous cloth bag or a good duster.

Grasshoppers—The grasshopper is usually worse on fall crops than at any other time, which is due to vegetation having become more or less depleted, dry and unattractive. There are several different species, some red-legged, black, brown and striking red. The best way to control this pest is with poisoned bait, same treatment as used for cut worms. The grasshopper does not feed at night, but gets up early in the morning with a good appetite; therefore, the bait should be put out late in afternoon (about sundown or after), or if moonlight, can be put out at night.

Mole Crickets—This cricket is rather destructive, especially in seed beds. They burrow deep in the ground, where they live during the day time, coming out at night to feed. A little sulphur sprinkled over the seed bed, or better worked in before planting, acts as a deterrent, or they may be poisoned by same treatment as given for cut worms.

Bean-Leaf Roller—This leaf roller sometimes gives considerable trouble to the fall bean crop. This caterpillar cuts slits in the leaves, then rolls up the edges of leaves, making himself a shelter. The roller grows to an inch or more in length, color light greenish-yellow, with a brownish yellow head which is attached to a narrow neck. This leaf roller is easily controlled by same treatment recommended for worms.

Ants—The ant does no little mischief in Florida. Ants feed on vegetable plants only in a limited way and it depends on the species as to amount of damage done. Any vegetation near their nest invariably suffers, as they seem to seriously object to any plant life near their home. The greatest annoyance to the trucker is the fact that ants will play havoc with the seed beds by carrying off the seed before it sprouts, especially lettuce and romaine, and they also frequently make their nest on the seed bed. The best way to control ants is in their nests by the use of carbon bisulphide or potassium or sodium cyanide. With a cane or sharp stick punch a hole one foot deep in center of nest and fill up hole with solution, and as soon as the liquid has soaked away fill up with dirt, tramping it solid. The fumes given off will penetrate throughout the nest, killing them. This treatment should be done early in the morning while most of the ants are at home. If the nest is large make several holes. Dissolve the cyanide in water, one ounce to each quart of water. Use the carbon bisulphide full strength. Cyanide is a rank poison; don't inhale or swallow it, and keep out of sores. Diligent treatment will end the ants in fields or groves.

SUCKING INSECTS AND THEIR CONTROL

Inasmuch As This Type Does Not Eat They Must Be Controlled By Contact Treatment

Under this head are included plant lice or aphis, red spider, thrips, leaf hoppers. Now as these are all sucking insects, and with the tube-like beak, which is pierced right into the plant, sucking out the vital juices until the leaf is drained and becomes curled and dry and lifeless. Therefore, inasmuch as these particular types suck and do not eat, they cannot be reached with poison, but must be treated by method known as direct contact or asphyxiation, and best known results have been had from some tobacco product such as nicotine sulphate (Black

Leaf "40") and nicotine dust, which gives the user his choice of either dry dust or wet spray; both are equally effective. We do not recommend tobacco dust, as this has not sufficient strength to destroy these insects as should be done. Of course it will help, but if the job is worth doing it should be done right. These tobacco products kill in two ways, by direct contact or getting it on the insect, and also by gas given off from the nicotine.

Please don't let the fact get away from you that these robbers are hidden away on the underside of the foliage and you must have such sprayer and duster equipment as will get the treatment direct to the spot where they are hibernating, but with proper extension rods, elbows, etc., it can be gotten to the spot needed, and without being such a burdensome, back-breaking job.

In using these tobacco products you should not spray or dust while your plants are wet with either dew or rain, as it can not possibly be nearly so effective, as the moisture tends to counteract the effects to a considerable degree; especially does the moisture destroy the gas feature, which in some cases is more effective than direct contact, for where there is rank growth of vines and plants it is sometimes difficult to reach every spot, and this is where the gas does its work, and this is especially true of the nicotine dust, as this contains a greater quantity of gas than the liquid. Best effects are obtained in the driest, hottest part of the day, as under this condition the heat has a tendency to release the gas in greater profusion and far greater results are obtained.

In this list we would mention the lice (*aphis*) family, which is probably the most destructive and the greatest enemy to our Florida truck crops. There are several different species of lice, but the character of damage, life history and the means of control are the same for all. The different types vary in color from bright green to dark green, to nearly black, grayish brown and red. They are equipped with long legs and feelers and undergo many changes. Some can be distinguished with the unaided eye, but frequently a microscope is necessary. Plant lice multiply with great rapidity, and frequently beginning when only a week old, producing several young each day, and many times the young are born alive and active, the eggs hatching before they are laid, while others are being hatched from eggs, which means rapid population, and this is the reason that we recommend and contend that spraying and dusting should be started in time; in other words, the grower should start first. Of course the situation can be handled after the infestation has been set up, but how much easier and more economical it is to use prevention rather than cure, and furthermore, if a heavy infestation is finally destroyed it is bound to have some influence on your yield. When your crop becomes heavily infested it means diligent effort of heavy and thorough applications every three or four days, whereas, if systematic treatment had been carried out it would only require seven to ten days, and where the real difference comes in is the increased production from the crop that has been controlled from the very start. Spray your seed beds frequently, for many times these troubles have their inception in the seed bed.

This *aphis* or lice family infest various crops such as cabbage, cantaloupes, cucumbers, egg plant, okra, onions, pepper, potatoes, pumpkins, squash, watermelons, roses and others. We would mention his favorite diet as cucumber, watermelon, egg plant and pepper. The melon *aphis* excretes what is known as "honey dew" which is thought by some to be a disease peculiar to melon plant life, as the insect's presence goes unnoticed. If the infestation is abundant, the leaves will become covered with a thin, sticky coating of this honey dew, and if effective treatment is not administered the crop will be lost. Many times a grower thinks he has blight or some fungus disease, when in reality it is some type of *aphis*. The green *aphis* is perhaps the most deceiving and destructive and have in some sections of the west at times absolutely put vine crops out of business, and we are not so sure that it was altogether climatic conditions during the spring of 1923 that was so damaging to our cucumber crop all over the State of Florida.

As previously stated, tobacco products constitute the most effective control known for all the sucking insect family, therefore, for *aphis* or lice as above mentioned use as a spray, Black Leaf 40 at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 50 gallons of water, or if there is any sign of rust or worms, you can make a combination for all three, namely, lice, worms and fungus, by adding either Quick Bordeaux Mixture or home mixed Bordeaux, using same proportions as if used alone, which would be four pounds blue stone, four pounds hydrated lime to 50-gallon barrel of water, and for worms use either one pound to two pounds arsenate of lead or two to three pounds of arsenate of lead paste or one-fourth pound paris green. This gives a three-in-one combination, taking care of three specific possible troubles all in one operation. Personally, we like the combination, as certainly it can do no harm and the additional expense of making the combination is practically nil. If dusting is desirable, use any good nicotine dust at the rate of 20 to 40 pounds per acre, depending on the size of plants.

Thrips—This is a very destructive and undesirable character, but an individual whose work does not show up like other pests, but nevertheless his work is deadly. There seem to be two species, the orange-yellow Florida flower thrips, and the black garden thrips, but both are controlled by the same treatment. Two to three weeks seems to be the time required to produce a new generation but they are not of long life. The eggs are laid beneath the surface of plant tissue in a shallow slit and upon being hatched the young at once attack the tenderest part of the blossom or bud and if there is any quantity of them to each blossom great harm will be done and frequently is done, and yet the damage does not show up, except the grower finds that even with thrifty plants he wonders why such poor yield, and invariably this takes place with first hands or settings, robbing the plant of its first and best paying fruit.

The same remedy (tobacco product) used for lice seems to be the only effective treatment for thrips; however, you need a good duster or sprayer with plenty of pressure to force either dust or liquid, as the thrips are well sheltered in the blossom, but with the least disturbance they seem to come out and try to get away. Owing to this habit the grower is enabled to reach practically all of them where thorough work is done.

Leaf-Hopper—This leaf hopper's favorite pastime is destroying fall bean crops; other crops are attacked, but fall beans are probably the greatest sufferer. This hopper obtains his food by sucking the life sap or juices from the plant. If the attack is made in sufficient numbers, the plant will be stunted in growth, poor production, turn yellow and finally die. There is one species of yellowish and another type light green in color. Same remedy as recommended for lice is only treatment that will touch this hopper.

Red Spider—This so-called red spider becomes a serious menace in dry weather, and is doubtless a species of the red bug family, colored reddish, also yellowish or orange tinge. Eggs hatch in three to five days and it takes ten days to develop into adults, and when the adults are four days old they begin to lay eggs. This insect is extremely destructive, doing great damage to strawberries and beans especially, also cucumber, egg plant, tomato, melons, squash and various flowers. However, believe that strawberries and beans are effected the most. The Red Spider does not seem to thrive where there is plenty of moisture such as rain or overhead irrigation.

The Red Spider is very sensitive to sulphur; in fact it is about the only thing that will control absolutely. Lime sulphur solution 32 to 34 degrees Baume at the rate of three quarts lime sulphur solution to 50 gallons of water. Or you can make up solution by using one pound of flowers of sulphur to fifteen gallons of water, or if dusting is preferred, which is just as effective, you can use 90-10 sulphur dust, which means one pound of hydrated lime to ten pounds of superfine sulphur, which is so fine and fluffy that it will go through a 200-mesh sieve, or you can make your own dust by using one pound hydrated lime to 10 pounds flowers of sulphur. If dust is used, it should be applied just after a rain or while the dew is on plants so it will stick. If liquid is used it does not matter when applied.

PLANT DISEASES

Please get this: it is just as essential in growing a truck crop to include in your plans the control of disease, as it is to include fertilizer or any other important element in producing a paying crop. This is no longer a myth; it's a real living fact and we have got to recognize it, whether we want to or not. The day is swiftly passing when it can be gotten "away with" in a haphazard, slipshod manner, and disease control is one of the fundamental principles entering into paying trucking. Don't get frightened; paying truck crops will always be grown in Florida, as it is geographically designed to fit it for the production of not only early, but late money-making truck crops. Florida hasn't a rival of any consequence in all of America. Where in America can you produce vegetables as early in the spring, or as late in the fall, and even through the winter? Yes, great paying truck crops will always be grown in Florida, but they will be produced by people who will (and must) put into action the kind of effort and thought that will not and cannot fail. "It can't be done" with two to four months in the year, either. No other business can be operated successfully on any such basis. Every line of endeavor will have blight, rust, mold, parasitic and sundry troubles if not properly and diligently looked after. In other words, to make a success of anything, there must be put into it the success-producing essentials, and truck crops are no exception to this infallible logic.

Seed Bed—Right here is where your control efforts should begin, as the young and tender plants are subjected to many diseases. On account of the crowded condition these diseases are easily transferred from one plant to another. It is only natural that the tender, succulent roots and stems of young plants would be more susceptible than the more mature plants. Therefore, don't wait to find insects and disease; let these pests find you there first with the proper control measures. In preparing your seed beds it's a good thing to work a little sulphur into the soil. This will cost very little and will certainly do no harm, but on the other hand, will be a stimulant to plant growth and also be a deterrent to many insects that not only destroy the plants by eating or sucking them, but some that cause disease as well.

Damping Off—This is among our first troubles, as it usually occurs in the seed bed, but can be controlled. This is a fungus disease and location of seed bed and weather conditions have much to do with it. In damp, rainy, cloudy weather a favorable condition is created for this fungus which spreads from plant to plant. With dry weather and sunshine this disease cannot thrive. When plants are affected by this disease they look as if scalded all over and look as though some insects had gnawed them off at the ground. Frequent stirring of the soil and where too thick thin out. Plenty of air and sunshine is good treat-

PLANT DISEASES—(Continued)

ment. Spray with bordeaux mixture 3-3-50, or ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate prepared as follows: 6 oz. copper carbonate, 3 pints ammonia, 19 pints water. First add ammonia to water, then pour in copper carbonate and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Use one quart of mixture to 5 gallons of water and spray every three or four days.

Rust—This is one of our most damaging fungus diseases. It has its beginning from a minute spore, that can be carried to the plant by the wind, stock or people, and in various other ways. Sometimes disease is evenly distributed and again it may be found only in certain sections of field, which is the usual case, but it does not take long for the entire field to become infested. When the fungus spore falls upon the leaf it germinates, and the germ tube penetrates the tissues, and it is not long before the fungus begins to mature spores of the same kind, and while the spores are being produced, the fungus begins to spread in the leaf tissue, hence, the diseased area becomes larger hourly, and finally the entire tissue of leaf is destroyed. This disease once started is next to impossible to control, and for this reason, prevention (not cure) should be practiced. Spray whether you need it or not. Don't wait until your crop is already affected; make systematic spraying just as much a part of your crop operation as anything else about it. Use either bordeaux mixture powder or spray. Cucumber and all vine crops and tomatoes are probably the heaviest sufferers. The nail head rust is a serious type and very destructive. This nail head rust affects tomatoes and pepper, forming a brown spot or scab about the size of a six-penny nail head on the fruit. About your only chance with this is prevention.

Blight—There seems to be several kinds of blight. Bacterial blight, wilt, fungus blight and sclerotium blight. These are probably the most prominent types. Blight is a bad character and hard to do anything with, because it comes from a specific fungus in the soil. It is just as apt to attack the most vigorous plant as the weaker or those of less vitality, and since it is in the soil makes it impossible to tell before hand whether or not there is any of the disease present. The first symptoms noticed is that the lower leaves turn pale and finally become very yellow, and usually dry up from the tip, and is sometimes accompanied by rust. It depends on climatic conditions as to how progressive this disease is. Dry weather seems to be a very favorable condition. Inasmuch as this fungus attacks the plant from the soil, either at the base of the stem or in some of the large roots, it is useless to spray the top of the plant. About the only way a fungicide would be of any help would be to spray or sprinkle on the soil about the stem, using ammonical solution of copper carbonate, prepared as follows: 6 oz. copper carbonate, 3 pints ammonia, 19 pints water. First add ammonia to water, then pour in copper carbonate and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Use one quart of mixture to 5 gallons of water, applying treatment once a week. If the fungus has

made entrance into the tissues of the plants this treatment will be of no avail. There is not very much that can be done for this disease; however, clean culture, eliminating use of stable manure and decaying vegetable matter and rotation of crops. In some sections of California it is claimed that this blight is controlled by the use of 300 pounds of sulphur per acre for first year and one hundred pounds thereafter. Plants that are the greatest sufferers are tomato, eggplant, pepper and potatoes.

Bordeaux Mixture: Home-made—This insecticide is to the trucker what iodine is to the doctor. It is used for many ills, both as an insecticide and a fungicide. Many prefer to purchase factory prepared bordeaux mixture, as it is sometimes inconvenient on account of scales and lack of proper equipment to make it up. Surely the measurements should not be guessed at, but with fair equipment good bordeaux can be made at home. Usually 4-4-50 is the standard mixture. The first figure mentioned always means the amount of bluestone (copper sulphate) in pounds, second figure refers to amount of lime in pounds, and last figure represents quantity of water in gallons.

Bordeaux mixture can be combined with almost any other liquid spray, such as arsenate of lead, paris green and Black Leaf 40. A two-in-one combination can be made, or either a three-in-one, that is, if you have three plant troubles, say rust, lice and worms, after you have the 50 gallons of bordeaux mixture made up, you could add arsenate of lead, paris green, and in addition to this, in case you had lice you could add Black Leaf 40. In making additions use same amounts as if you were making them up alone, as they will not conflict with each other. The 4-4-50 is standard, but if wanted a little stronger make it 5-5-50.

How to Make: In making home bordeaux it is best to have two barrels of 50-gallon capacity each; fill each barrel half to two-thirds full. If you want to make a 4-4-50, dissolve eight pounds bluestone in one barrel and eight pounds of hydrated or rock lime in the other, and after thorough stirring add enough water to fill each of the barrels. Now you have sufficient stock for two barrels of spray, and you of course use equal amounts of this stock out of each barrel, or in other words, if you had a five-gallon sprayer you would use 2½ gallons of your lime mixture and 2½ gallons of your bluestone stock. If you wanted a 5-5-50, of course you would use 10 pounds each bluestone and lime, or you can make it any strength desired by using equal parts of bluestone and lime. Don't try to use less than two barrels in making this bordeaux. If these stock solutions are not mixed they can be kept indefinitely, but when the two solutions are once mixed, forming your complete bordeaux mixture, it must be used same day it is made, as it loses its strength when left overnight. When you are combining these stocks be sure to stir thoroughly each time before mixing, and if you haven't a good strainer on your sprayer use a very fine sieve or cheese cloth. Be sure to strain, or the larger particles will clog your nozzle.

"AXFIXO"

THE SUPERIOR NICOTINE DUST

Just the Material for Vegetable and Melon Growers

Not Prepaid

AXFIXO was the development of long experiments, and is the first nicotine dust of proven value as an exterminator of such insects as aphis, cucumber beetle, squash bug nymph, thrips, leaf hopper, bean jassid, and numerous other soft bodied insects and worms of the caterpillar family.

KILLS CUCUMBER BEETLE.

When the simple directions on the container are followed, AXFIXO gives perfect control on this destructive pest. Even though some may attempt to fly away, if they have any of the finely powdered material on their bodies, they will soon die. By the use of AXFIXO on cucumbers and melons, you kill the beetle, thereby preventing the dreaded cucumber wilt, which applies to melons as well as cucumbers.

APHIS EASILY DESTROYED

When AXFIXO is applied to the dry foliage of plants, highly volatile nicotine fumes are evolved. This poison gas envelops the entire plant, and death of the aphis will follow in a very short time. AXFIXO does not need to hit the aphis to kill it, because if any of the dust comes near the insect, the pure nicotine gas will kill it by asphyxiation.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

AXFIXO dust, to obtain best results, should be applied when the vegetation is perfectly dry, and in the heat of the day, the hotter the better. By using a strong blast type of dusting machine, either hand or power type, the dust will be forced on the underside of the leaf where the pests, especially the aphis, live. For the cucumber beetle, we prefer a hand type duster such as the Vermored, either Single or Double Action. The hand

type makes very much less noise, therefore, you can approach the beetle and give a strong blast of a small particle of AXFIXO per hill, before the beetle has a chance to take flight.

CAUTION

Never apply AXFIXO when there is dew or moisture on the foliage. Moisture will greatly reduce the efficiency of AXFIXO.

Never mix AXFIXO with any foreign substance as AXFIXO is an insecticide for a special purpose, and not a cure-all.

AXFIXO should be kept tightly sealed until ready for use, and don't fill your duster too full and expect even dusting.

QUANTITY USED

On truck crops, for aphis control, dust with AXFIXO at the rate of from 25 to 30 pounds per acre.

For the pea aphis, 40 to 50 pounds.

For fruit trees, 2 to 8 ounces each, according to size.

For cucumber beetle, about ¼ ounce per hill.

For grape vines, 2 to 4 ounces per vine, according to size.

PLEASE REMEMBER

That AXFIXO has announced the death sentence of all aphis, the yellow striped cucumber beetle, mealy bug, and other insects which were difficult to control.

That it kills in two ways, so if one does not get the insect, the other will.

That AXFIXO is putting money in the growers' pockets.

That AXFIXO is packed in 1, 5, 25, 50 and 100 pound containers.

That there is no substitute for AXFIXO.

Price, 1 lb. can 35c, 5 lb. drum \$1.25, 25 lb. drum \$5.00, 50 lb. drum \$9.00, 100 lb. drum \$17.00.

INSECTICIDE DEPARTMENT

Not prepaid

It is worse than false economy to try to grow a truck crop without the use of insecticides and fungicides. The successful growers know the importance of this very essential feature in producing paying truck crops.

ARSENATE OF LEAD PASTE.—Use from 2 to 3 pounds to a barrel, or 50 gallons of water. Arsenate of Lead will not burn the tender foliage and is very effective for caterpillars, and all leaf eating insects. Lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER.—This is one of our greatest insecticides. Great quantities are used as a dry dust. Where used as a dust, as a rule there is nothing added to it. Arsenate of lead powder will not burn the tenderest plant as a rule. Where made into liquid spray, use from one to two pounds powder to 50 gallons of water. Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.65, 10 lbs. \$3.15, 25 lbs. \$7.15, 50 lbs. \$13.75, 100 lbs. \$25.00.

BI-SULPHIDE OF CARBON.—Best thing known for ridding grain of weevils and for destroying ants and vermin. Sold in gallon cans only, \$3.00.

COPPER LIME DUST (or Dry Bordeaux Mixture with Calcium Arsenate).—This material is in dry powder form and must be used in powder form, but after being applied to plant and as soon as the dust comes in contact with moisture from plant, dew or rain, it becomes same as a liquid Bordeaux Mixture, turning blue and sticking to the plant so firmly that it is hard to remove even by the heavy rains. This Dry Bordeaux Mixture is a combination that not only helps to control the blight, but the Arsenate of Calcium contained in it also controls the worms and other insects. It is better to apply while dew is on plants or after a rain, as any dry material will be more adhesive when the plant is damp. Remember that prevention is better than cure in all forms of blight and rust, hence, don't wait for these deadly fungus diseases to make their appearance, but start early before they do. It requires 30 to 50 lbs. to acre. Lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$1.85, 25 lbs. \$3.50, 50 lbs. \$6.00, 100 lbs. \$11.50, 200 lbs. \$22.00.

COPPER LIME DUST (or Dry Bordeaux Mixture, without Calcium Arsenate).—Same as the above without the poison. Lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$1.90, 25 lbs. \$3.50, 50 lbs. \$6.00, 100 lbs. \$10.00.

QUICK BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—Sufficiently proportioned and ready for use immediately after adding water. A wonderful rust preventative if used in time. Carried in 5 and 10-pound packages. Ten pounds makes fifty gallons of spray. 5 lbs. 90c, 10 lbs. \$1.65.

BLUESTONE (Copper Sulphate).—There are great quantities of Bluestone used in Florida each year and among our most important insecticidal ingredients for fungus diseases as well as for insecticides. Lb. 8c, 10 lbs. 75c, 25 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$6.50, 500 lb. barrel \$31.25, ton \$120.00.

COPPERAS.—Pound 8c, 10 lbs. 70c, 100 lbs. \$6.50.

BUG DEATH.—Is absolutely harmless to human beings and animals, but as the name indicates, sure death to all bugs and all leaf eating insects, and furthermore does not injure the plant as many other insecticides do. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$10.00.

BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER.—Kills bedbugs, ants and roaches. Small pkg. 10c, medium size 25c, large size 50c.

SCHNARR'S SPRAY FORMULA

Not Prepaid

The oldest and most effective spray for control of whitefly, and scale insects.

By using Schnarr's Spray Formula (for whitefly and scale) and Lime Sulphur Solution (for rust mite, red spider and scab) you can keep your trees and shrubbery free from these pests, and increase your yield from 25% to 100%.

Proper use of Schnarr's Spray will certainly pay. This material mixes readily with any kind of water.

Directions.—Dilute at rate of 1 gallon to 65 gallons of water, or 1½ gallons to 100 gallons of water. Will mix in all hard waters, also Lime Sulphur Solution where Lime Sulphur is used, 1½ gallons to each 100 gallons water and same quantity of Schnarr's Spray Formula.

SCHNARR'S SPRAY FORMULA (No charge for containers).—One gal. \$1.25, 5 gals. \$4.75, 10 gals. \$8.50, 25 gals. \$16.50, 50 gals. \$28.50.

TOBACCO DUST.—High grade strong snuff, not ground stems usually sold for tobacco dust and which is absolutely worthless as an insecticide. Lb. 7c, 10 lbs. 65c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

CARBOLINEUM OR PROTEXOL.—A wonderful insecticide, with many uses. For poultry yards and houses, hog lice, treat wood work, keeps rats from gnawing, corn treated before planting won't be molested by crows, splendid fly remedy, paint bee hives, protects against moths and ants, protects shade trees against many insects and cancerous growths, a great preservative of wood, canvas, feed bags, ropes, nets, prevents dampness of concrete, cement, brick and stone. Only in gallon cans, \$1.75.

FENOLE HOUSEHOLD USE.—A stainless Liquid Insecticide especially manufactured for household use. Kills roaches, bed-bugs, ants, moths, mosquitoes and flies. Occasional sprayings of Fenole in cracks, crevices, around kitchen sinks, wood boxes and everywhere these insects may have their hiding places, will help keep your premises free of these pests.

Fenole can be sprayed right on beds, bed clothing, delicate clothing, linens and curtains with absolute assurance that there will be no staining or injury whatever. The Midget will be found a convenient little sprayer. Full directions on each package. Pints and quarts postpaid, gallons not mailable. Pt. 60c, qt. \$1.00, gal. \$3.00.

PARIS GREEN.—Can be made into a spray or used as a dry powder poison. Can also be used in connection with Bordeaux Mixture, which makes a splendid insecticide and fungicide. For all leaf eating insects there is nothing better or more effective, but there is danger of burning the plants and great care must be exercised when it is used.

In a spray use 1 lb. to 50 gals. of water; for dusting use ¼ lb. of Paris Green to 5 lbs. Hydrated Lime. ¼ lb. 20c, ½ lb. 30c, lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$4.25.

LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION.—32 to 34 degrees Baume. Can be used as separate Sulphur spray or in combination with other materials. Used for rust mite, red spider and scab. For bearing citrus trees use 1 gal. to 40 gallons of water. On vegetables or tender plants use 1½ gallons to 100 gallons of water. 1 gal. can 65c, 5 gal. can \$2.45, half barrel, 30 gals., 34c gal.; barrel, 50 gallons, 22c gal.

SULPHUR: Flowers of Sulphur.—This is the proper kind to use for dusting or insecticidal purposes, as it is light and fluffy. Can be used dry or you can make solution, using 1 lb. of sulphur to 15 gallons of water. In making solution, first put in just enough water to make paste, then add to water in barrel. Sulphur is valuable in the control of red spider, rust mites and other insects. Lb. 6c, 10 lbs. 50c, 100 lbs. \$4.50.

SULPHUR FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.—We do not feel that the full value of the use of sulphur on our Florida soils has been fully realized. We understand that California is a heavy user of sulphur on her soils. Sulphur seems to be readily utilized by plants as stimulating food. The stimulative effect on the root system, increasing its size and the number of nodules, also transforms latent potash and phosphates into valuable plant food. In addition to the fertilizer value, it seems to destroy the spores of fungi and larvae of injurious insects in the soil, preventing potato scab, wire worms, nematodes, etc. California uses 300 lbs. per acre first year, and 100 lbs. per year thereafter. Price per 150 lb. sack \$4.50, ton lots \$45.00.

SULPHUR-ARSENATE DUST 85-15.—This is 85% very finely screened Flowers of Sulphur and 15% Arsenate of Lead Powder. Especially recommended for red spider on beans and strawberries, also roller worms on beans. To be dusted just as it is at rate of 10 lbs. to acre depending on size of plants. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.30, 25 lbs. \$3.00, 100 lbs. \$10.00.

WHALE OIL SOAP.—Used largely for whitefly, rust mites, San Jose scale, thrip and various other sucking insects. It is harmless to tender foliage and a spray that can be used very effectively many times in keeping the rabbits from eating beans and other vegetables. Use from 5 to 10 pounds of Whale Oil Soap to 50 gallons of water, according to strength desired. One pound bar 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$12.00.

WATERMELON STEM END PASTE

Postpaid

ADEX WATERMELON STEM END DISINFECTANT POWDER.—Reduces lossage 20%, inexpensive, easy to use. A 50-cent package will make enough paste to take care of two or three carloads of melons and may be the means of saving a heavy lossage on any shipment. Full directions with each package. Price 50c.



WHY YOU MUST SPRAY

Wormy and diseased vegetables are no longer desired in the market, but bright, clear, sound products are in ever-increasing demand. Every grower of these crops must spray if he is to secure profitable returns. Increased yields, better quality, higher market prices—these are enough incentive to spray thoroughly and at the proper time. Yet it must always be remembered that diseases cause more damage than bugs, and that it costs very little more to control fungous diseases, as well as insects. Indeed, no grower can afford to spray for insects alone.

"THE ONE BEST SPRAY"

The history of Pyrox—the combined spray for the control of both chewing insects and fungous diseases—dates back to the very beginning of spraying. Indeed, twenty-four years ago when Pyrox first came on the market, the value of spraying was little recognized. Since then the practice has spread very rapidly and has been generally adopted the country over. All this time Pyrox has held its place as "the one best spray" for practically all vegetables. Pyrox is made primarily for those who know that the best is the cheapest, because it is the surest and most effective.

WHAT PYROX IS AND WHAT PYROX DOES

A powerful fungicide; it controls fungous diseases, even some serious ones that other fungicides do not control.

A strong poison insecticide; it kills chewing insects, even those which are hard to kill, like the hard-shelled potato beetle.

Over twenty years of practical farm use have proved Pyrox the most effective remedy against both serious fungous diseases and chewing insects. It contains the essential copper in proper quantity for safe use and in most active form for greatest fungicidal value. In Pyrox the poison insecticide is chemically blended with the copper fungicide which increases the effectiveness of both.

It saves labor, it is easy to use, simply mix with cold water, and spray.

It goes farther; it is so smooth and fine that the finest nozzle can be used without clogging. The resulting mist-like spray covers more surface.

It gives more thorough protection. It should be put on with fine nozzle because when applied in the finest mist it covers more thoroughly every part of the leaf or fruit.

It gives more lasting protection; it sticks like paint and stays on for weeks. Even hard rains do not wash it off once it is thoroughly dry.

It helps to increase yields; the copper fungicide in Pyrox stimulates the leaves, makes them greener and more vigorous and helps to increase yields even when there is no disease.

1-lb. jar	\$.50	50-lb. drum	\$11.25
5-lb. drum	1.75	100-lb. keg	18.00
10-lb. drum	3.00	300-lb. barrel	51.00
25-lb. drum	6.25		



Free Flower Seed

PLEASE MAKE YOUR OWN SELECTION

With every fifty cents worth of garden seed purchased in 5c and 10c packages, you may select a 10c package of flower seed free, your own choice of any 10c flower seed item in our list. Order must be made up of five- and ten-cent packages.

If your order entitles you to the free flower seed, please do not hesitate to ask for it, we want you to have the flower seed.

"Black Leaf 40"

(NICOTINE SULPHATE)

Prepaid

THE STANDARD CONTACT INSECTICIDE for the control of aphis, thrips, leaf-hoppers, and other soft-bodied sucking insects.

Recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

SAFE on fruit, foliage and buds.

EFFECTIVE on—

WATERMELONS, CANTALOUPES, CUCUMBERS—Crops often reduced in yield and grade or even destroyed by the melon aphis (also called "melon louse," "green fly," etc.).

ONIONS—Crop occasionally destroyed by the onion thrips (also known as "onion louse," "white blight," etc.)

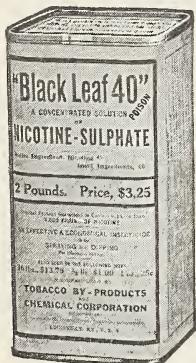
TOMATOES AND POTATOES—Plants weakened and killed by potato aphis ("red and green lice").

EGGPLANTS, PEPPERS, PEAS, CABBAGES, ETC.—Often "fail" because of preventable attacks of soft-bodied sucking insects.

ORNAMENTALS—Often severely injured by aphis, thrips, leaf-hoppers.

"BLACK LEAF 40"

Can be mixed with other sprays, as lead arsenate, lime-sulfur, Pyrox, etc., hence saving the time and expense of separate applications.



1-oz. bottle—makes 6 gallons spray.....	\$.35
½-lb. tin—makes 40 to 50 gallons.....	1.25
2-lb. tin—makes 160 to 200 gallons.....	3.50
10-lb. tin—makes 800 to 1,000 gallons.....	13.50

WRITE US FOR COMPLETE SPRAY CALENDAR

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

Increase Your Crops and Improve Your Soil at a Small Cost Per Acre
An Investment Paying Wonderful Returns

Mulford Cultures contain millions of nitrogen-fixing bacteria which, when properly applied, form nodules on the roots of legume plants. These bacteria gather nitrogen from the air and feed it to your crops, thereby increasing your yields.

Succeeding crops are also benefited by the nitrogen remaining in the root nodules after the legume crop is harvested or plowed under.

Mulford Cultures are applied with the seed, at planting time. They cannot harm crops, soil or livestock. Their use requires no skill or experience. Follow the easy directions in each package.

Successful inoculation depends largely upon the quality of the cultures used for that purpose. That is why we recommend *Mulford Cultures*, which are scientifically prepared and tested by experts, in the biological laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Company, with the same exacting care as *Mulford Anti-toxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc.*, which are standard all over the world. The sealed bottles insure purity.

Literature sent upon request.

PRICES

Prepaid

Mulford Cultures are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed, at following prices:

5-Acre Size ("Dollar per Acre").....	\$5.00	Small Size (Supplied only in four varieties, for
1-Acre Size	1.50	Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and
¼-Acre Size .....	.75	Sweet Peas)

Cow Peas
Soy Beans
Peanuts

Velvet Beans
Sweet Peas
Garden Peas

Garden Beans
Lima Beans
Beggar Weed and others

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

Sprayers

Prepaid

The lack of first class spraying equipment is false economy. You simply cannot afford to not consider this feature as one of the absolute necessities in growing successful truck crops in many instances. You are in the business to succeed, so what's the use trying to get away from the very thing on which may depend the success of your year's work.

The Myers Perfect Knapsack Spray Pumps

Prepaid

Made with galvanized or copper tank and equipped with brass spray pump, with large air chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and patent agitator.

Knapsack Spray Pumps are used for spraying many kinds of plants, for distributing disinfectants and for similar service. Myers Knapsack Pumps have and are being used extensively by the United States Government, large corporations, municipalities and individuals in sanitary work of every description, while gardeners, truckmen, and those who raise tobacco, cotton and similar crops, find them exceptionally useful and handy in their spraying work.

Myers Perfect Knapsack Pumps are complete in every respect and ready to spray. They are made with either galvanized or copper tanks which hold 5 gallons. Tanks are heavily soldered, and are fitted with tight lid and strainer. Pumps are made of brass with large air chamber, brass cylinders, brass ball valves, patent agitator, five feet $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose, and iron pipe extension. Lever can be shifted from right to left, and shoulder straps are provided for carrying.

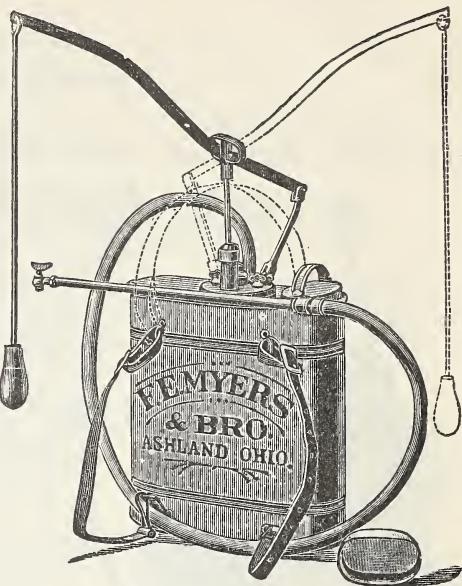
This is one of the most dependable sprayers ever made. No loss of time pumping up, little to get out of order.

Price List, Perfect Knapsack

No. 330. Galvanized Spray Pump, fitted with 5 ft. of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose and Bordeaux Spray nozzle. Price \$12.00.

No. 331. Copper Knapsack Spray Pump, complete with hose and Bordeaux nozzle. Price \$20.00.

Do not use Sulphur in Copper tank.



Myers Knapsack Spray Parts

Postpaid

Pump alone (no fastenings).....	\$ 7.50
Tank alone (no fastenings) copper.....	10.00
Tank alone (no fastenings), galvanized.....	4.00
3-foot galvanized extension rods.....	.60
Fig. 1380—45 degree bend, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pipe thread.....	.40
Large rubber gaskets .....	.15
Leather cups .....	.10
Small leather connection washers.....	.02
Rubber hose (5-foot all connections).....	1.85
No. 1559. 45-degree nozzle, fine for spraying under-side of leaf as well as top side.....	.90
No. 550. Cyclone side outlet nozzle, spray up or down, making fine mist.....	.60
No. 1290. Straight nozzle.....	.80
No. 2097. Regular Bordeaux nozzle.....	1.15
Complete set shoulder straps.....	1.50
No. 466. Handle cast to use by hand.....	.40
Brass Bushing Nut for piston rod.....	.35
Lever, wrought iron .....	.40
Wood handle and rod.....	.50
Ball valves, brass .....	.35
Piston rod for plunger.....	.40
Thumb screws .....	.30

Fig. 1570

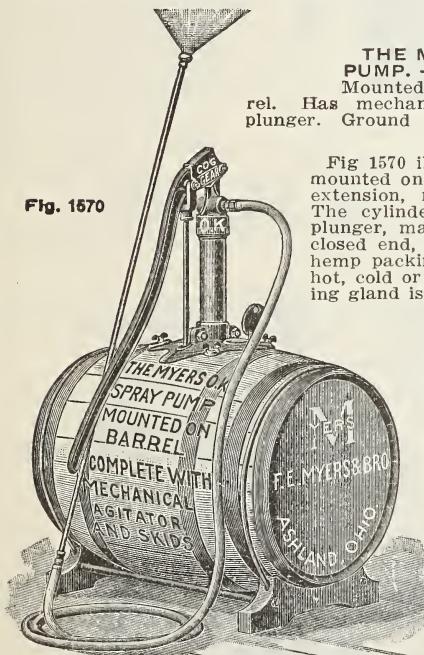


Fig. 1570, No. R299C, same with two leads of 15 feet each $\frac{3}{8}$ inch hose, two 8-foot iron pipe extensions and two Fig. 1290 nozzles, \$42.50. Price includes barrel and skids.

MYERS PORTABLE SPRAYER.—Made for general use as a handy outfit about the home, greenhouse or orchard. The pump is fitted with cog gear handle and dasher agitator. The pump is securely attached to the tank by means of a clamp connected direct to the channel iron that surrounds the top of the tank held in position by one thumb screw. The handle can be located at any point desired.

No. R336B, Myers Portable Sprayer, Fig. 1614, complete as shown in illustration, with Dasher Agitator, 15 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 5 ply discharge hose, 8-foot extension and Vermorel Nozzle. Price \$28.00.

In our list you can find a Sprayer for every use. We also carry the different repair parts. Prices include delivery on all Sprayers and parts.



Fig. 1614

VERMOREL

The Master of all man-power Sprayers and Dusters

OUR GUARANTEE: Get your money back if Vermorel Sprayers and Dusters do not perform the best service you ever saw. High priced? No, price not half as high as the quality and efficiency.

Vermorel Knapsack Sprayer SPRAYER PERFECTION ITSELF

Postpaid



the fluids, and a thorough distribution of the spray in an all-enveloping mist that reaches every spot.

Third: There are no pump troubles with the Vermorel. All the usual annoyances caused by corrosion, wear of metal or cup leather plungers are eliminated in this wonderful model; a small diaphragm being the main working part of the pump, and this will stand the wear of many years. The stress bearing parts of this pump are of machined brass and specially treated heavy rubber.

In the Vermorel there are no annoying waits; the sprayer does not have to be placed on the ground while pumping is done. The tank is elliptical in shape and concaved on one side, which allows it to fit snugly against the back. It is supported by two leather straps, which distribute the weight evenly over both shoulders, thus allowing the operator the free use of both hands. A forty-pound pressure is maintained by an occasional stroke of the lever which is placed at the right-hand side.

Did you ever carry a sprayer all day, where you had to pump continually? It was a job, wasn't it? Did you ever have any trouble getting some one to do your spraying where this continuous pumping made spraying a great burden? With the Vermorel it will neither be a job nor a burden, for an occasional stroke with one finger will do the trick.

This remarkable sprayer is a French invention, so simple in construction that there is practically nothing that can get out of order. It is new in the American market and is so perfect in operation that anything in praise we would write about it would not do justice.

It possesses every advantage of a compressed air sprayer without any of their annoying features. It looks and is built as though it would last a lifetime.

It is sold on the following terms:

You order it and we ship it. After you have used it for two or three days and do not feel it is the best investment you ever made in the line of a sprayer, box it up, return it and we will pay transportation both ways and refund your money without a single question.

We would not dare this if we were not positive what this sprayer will do, and this proposition is not made by some firm located a thousand miles away, but by the Kilgore Seed Co.

Made of copper. Capacity about five gallons, three nozzles, complete directions for operating with each sprayer.

Simplicity, efficiency, durability and lightness. These are the outstanding points of the Eclair No. 1.

Don't worry about the price, if you ever use a Vermorel you will have no other if you had to pay fifty dollars for it.

Price \$20.00

Repair parts for Vermorel are few and consist of Diaphragm and valves only, which bespeaks the simplicity of the machine. Rubber Diaphragm .50

Leather Diaphragm to be used instead of rubber where oil spray is used .60

Rubber Valves .10

Leather Valves (for oil sprays) .10

EXTRA EQUIPMENT

Double Nozzle No. 108. Greatest velocity and range. Penetrates the thickest foliage. Will spray in opposite directions at same time or can be set at any angle. 2.50

Special Extension Rod furnished with the special double nozzle and spring lever shut-off in place of the "T" cut-off; insures quick action .25

VERMOREL DUSTERS

Postpaid

The Vermorel Dusters, like the Vermorel Sprayer are of French design and the principal duster used in vineyards of France and by the most rigid test in America has proven to be one of the most satisfactory man-operated dusters that has ever been invented.

Vermorel Dusters are the essence of simplicity in construction and operation. The ease in operation and efficiency in its work are great outstanding features of these wonderful French model machines.

The Vermorel Dusters will handle all manner of dust such as Sulphur, Arsenate Mixtures, Arsenate of Lead or Calcium, Arsenate of Zinc, Paris Green, all kinds of Bordeaux Mixture Powders, Lime, Tobacco Dust, Nicotine Dust and various others.

The easy stroke of the lever gives a uniform flow of dust with sufficient force to thoroughly penetrate. Vermorel Dusters are of the bellows type, have no wheels, cogs, belts or other complicated noise-making construction to bind and wear out. Equipped with screen and adjusting slide to regulate the exact flow desired.

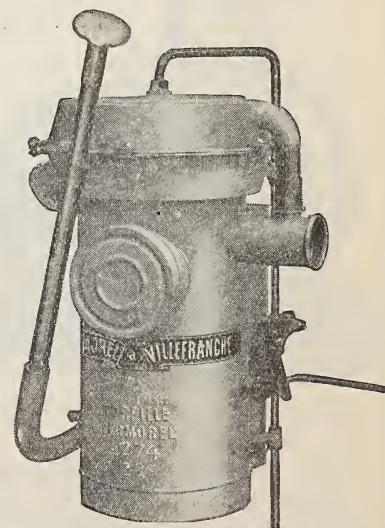
Our Guarantee.—If you need a result producing Duster, buy the Vermorel, try it two or three days and if it is not the most efficient man-power Duster you ever saw and entirely satisfactory, box it up and return to us at our expense; write us saying it won't do the work and your money will be refunded without a word, and the adjustment is not made in France, but by Kilgore Seed Co.

Single Action Vermorel Duster.—Size 12 inches wide by 16 inches long, hose and tube length 4½ feet. Weight eleven pounds, capacity about six quarts or eight to ten pounds of Dust. Price \$15.00.

Double Action Vermorel Duster.—Same capacity as the single action only built a little larger and slightly heavier and being double action gives a continuous flow of Dust. This is the best type for seed beds or where plants are close together, but where plants are some distance apart the single action would be best, as it gives an intermittent flow. Price \$20.00.



Single Action Vermorel



Double Action Vermorel

HAVE YOU EVER USED WIZARD BRAND CONCENTRATED MANURE? TRY IT. SAVE MONEY AND GET RESULTS.

SPRAYERS—(Continued)**Brown's Compressed Air Sprayers****Prepaid**

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS: For spraying small trees, all manner of truck, and handling disinfectants of every description.

This sprayer is made with a heavy lock seam riveted tank, the capacity of which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. The pump is removable so that the tank can be easily filled. The pump is locked into the can by a convenient cam arrangement. The handle and locking device is made of malleable iron which insures these parts against breakage. The pump cylinder is seamless brass.

This sprayer is equipped with a 5-ply heavy piece of hose and an automatic handle lever shut-off called the Auto Pop. The nozzle has a strainer screen which prevents the sediment from clogging the discharge aperture in the nozzle.

The Brown Sprayer is the very best compressed air type made, and will give efficient service.

PRICES

Auto Spray No. 1—Brass Tank.....	\$9.00
Auto Spray No. 1 D—Galvanized Tank.....	6.50

BROWN SPRAYER PARTS**Postpaid**

Tank only, brass	\$6.00
Tank only, galvanized	3.50
Hose with wire coil .....	.65
Galvanized extension pipe (2 feet).....	.55
Brass extension pipe (2 feet) .....	.90
Auto Nozzle Spray (fine mist) .....	.70
Elbow (used when spraying under leaves).....	.40
Leaf spring for valve .....	.10

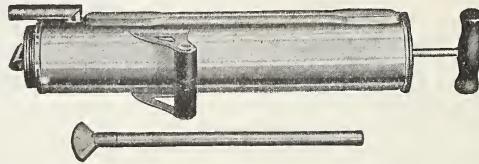
Rubber gasket for pump .....	.10
Leather cup .....	.10
Rubber for check valve .....	.05
Check valve and stem .....	.10
Leather connection washers .....	.02
Nozzle washers, rubber .....	.05
Pump complete	4.00
Brass Spreader .....	.10
Valve Support Washer .....	.05
Pump Lid Casting and Cap.....	.35

Hand Sprayers and Dusters**Postpaid**

CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER.—One of the best hand sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after the pump is stopped. Has two nozzle tips. It is recommended for fly-oils, etc. Holds one quart. Price \$1.00.



NEW MISTY HAND SPRAYER.—This is a splendid and serviceable sprayer. Lock seamed can. Made of heavy tin. Holds one quart. Price 50c.



BROWN HAND DUSTER.—For garden or small area this is one of the best and most economical hand dusters. It holds about one quart of dust. Price \$2.00.

Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools**Not Prepaid**

You can't afford to cultivate in the old slow back-breaking way. The Planet Jr. way takes the drudgery out of labor, and produces bigger, better crops. Planet Jrs. are the greatest time-savers ever invented for farm or garden; and the most economical cultivating tools you can use.

We illustrate the most popular models of these valuable tools and will send catalogue describing many others for garden, farm or orchard, upon request. Send postal for complete Planet Jr. catalogue—today.

**Price**

\$21.50

No. 4. Planet Jr.
Combined Hill and
DrillSeeder, Wheel
Hoe, Cultivator and
Plow. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$
quarts.

**Price**

\$7.00

No. 19. Planet Jr.
Garden Plow and
Cultivator. Weight
21 lbs. 15-Inch Steel
Wheels.

This accurate, durable and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row all at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the first seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe with a set of specially hardened steel tools, the best made for hoeing, plowing, cultivating, opening furrows, hilling, etc. Makes the care of a garden a pleasure as well as very profitable.

No. 19. This attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to every one with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for wheel-hoe operations. The standard is slotted for depth regulation and an adjustable piece carries any of the attachments that go with the machine.

No. 11. Planet Jr.
Double and Single
Wheel Hoe.

Price
\$16.75

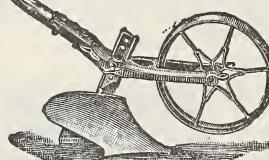


for manure, etc.; for covering and for plowing to or from the crop. The rakes do fine cultivation and gather up trash. The leaf lifters enable close work when plants are large or leaves are flat on the ground. The greatest hand cultivating tool made.

This tool is exceedingly useful to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow four to six inches wide and one to three inches deep, and deeper by going a second time in each furrow. It opens furrows for manure or seeds and covers them, and opens up rows for all kinds of plant setting. In cultivating, plow away lightly; leave a few days for all weeds to die; and plow back again; nothing more thorough than this. This tool will enable a busy man to do in his spare minutes nearly all the work of a family garden. Chicken raisers find it of great advantage in plowing up their scratching yards.

Fire-Fly Garden Plow. Packed weight, 14 lbs.

Price
\$4.75



KILGORE

A double and single wheel hoe in one. 14-inch steel wheels. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then can be worked between rows with one or two wheels.

The hoes are wonderful weed killers and leave the ground almost level. The cultivator teeth are of improved design and admirable for deep work. The plows are invaluable for opening furrows

Masters Rapid Plant Setter

Postpaid

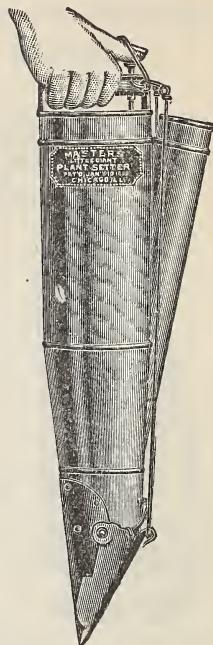
A wonderful labor saving tool for transplanting cabbage, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, cauliflower, peppers, egg plant, strawberries and similar plants.

No up-to-date truck grower should be without it. Thousands sold everywhere. One man will set 10,000 to 15,000 plants per day. Each plant set, watered and covered in one operation without stooping, therefore no lame backs. Does perfect work and every plant will grow.

Your complete satisfaction guaranteed. Try it and see for yourself. Money back if you are not satisfied.

Price \$6.00 each.

Write for descriptive circular.



Cyclone Seeder

Postpaid

CYCLONE SEEDER. Automatic Feed adjustment. Gives a positive force feed. Is quickly adjusted for different seeds. Flow can be started or stopped instantly by the touch of a lever. Seed can not clog or rush. No waste of seed. Made for any kind of grain or grass seed which can be sown broadcast, such as Alfalfa, Alsike, Barley, Beggarweed, Buckwheat, Corn, Clover, Cowpeas, Millet, Oats, Peas, Rape, Rye, Soy Beans, Sorghum, Turnip, Vetch, Wheat. Saves an extra hand or two. One man seeds several acres per hour. Price \$2.25.

Canning Department

DO SOME HOME CANNING
Quit Wasting—Be Thrifty

Florida offers the greatest opportunity for home canning of any state in the union—due to the fact that every month in the year produces some fruit or vegetable—and yet, there is probably less canning done than almost any other state; but we are becoming more thrifty each year in this respect.

Home canning is fine training for the children, both girls and boys, as it teaches thrift. In some states the women and children add several hundred dollars to the family income during the year from home canning; thus having money for many other things. It matters not whether products are used at home or sold, it's money saved just the same.

Just think of the great list of vegetables, fruits and meats (including fish) that we have here in Florida. There is usually a market for these products some time during the year. If the market is not satisfactory at the time of canning, it will be at some later date, and once properly canned, you don't have to dispose of it the same day, or give it away; for it will keep and if used for home consumption will mean the saving of many dollars in the way of living expenses. And when put up at home, you know that it is fresh, sweet and clean. It is just like putting money in the bank.

To the family with the canning habit, every meal may have spring time in it, with young tender vegetables, sweet ripe fruits, spring chickens, and fresh instead of heavy salt meats. Live better through more home canning. Canning is really long distance cooking—modern, progressive and sanitary. QUALITY home canned foods must become an important business for those taking it up from the business point of view. But the money is made or saved just the same, whether the products are used at home or sold.

Every housewife may run a miniature canning factory in her own kitchen, and on the farm this is especially economical and desirable. Enough vegetables annually go to waste from the average garden in Florida to supply the table of two states during the entire winter. But usually the farmer's wife cans her tomatoes, preserves her fruits, and leaves her most wholesome and nutritious vegetables to decay in the field, under the impression that it is impossible to keep them. This is a great mistake. It is almost as easy to keep corn or string beans as it is to keep tomatoes, if you know how.

The Home Can Sealer

Postpaid

The Home Can Sealer is a safe, simple and inexpensive device for sealing sanitary or rim-seal tin cans.

With the use of the Home Can Sealer, even an inexperienced person, by following instructions carefully, can seal a can as well as an experienced person on a large automatic machine. Many who have used this little machine have been astonished at its simplicity and convenience.

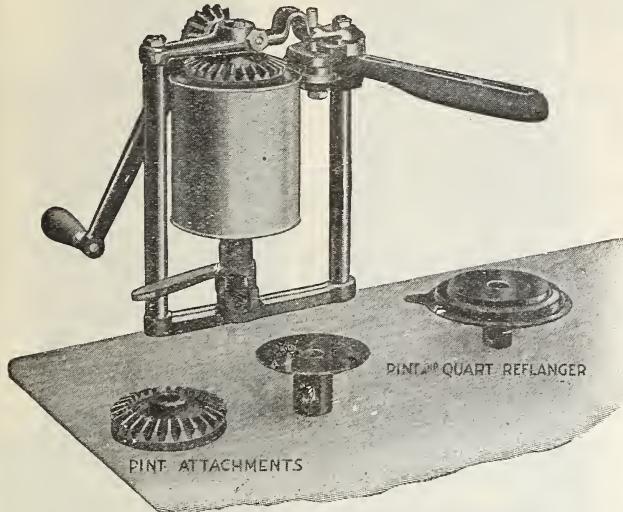
The Standard machine is made to handle the Sanitary No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) cans commonly used for fruits and vegetables.

The machine may be purchased to handle only one of these sizes, if desired, and at any time the attachments may be purchased to handle other sizes. The sizes are interchangeable, so that in a few minutes' time a No. 2 machine may be changed into a No. 3 machine, with the necessary attachments.

All of the machines are made to clamp to any ordinary table without the use of screws or bolts.

Home Sealers are economical from both financial and labor standpoints. You can use the sanitary cans from two to three times. You do not have the expense of fluxing fluid, sal ammoniac, solder, etc., for you don't need them. Just think of the labor and time saved by not having to use these extra accessories and the worry of heating the capping steels. Many times the housewife has a dozen or so cans to put up, but when she thinks of the unlimited drudgery of heating the irons and

CANNING DEPARTMENT—(Continued)



other labors of the old way, she figures that it isn't worth the effort for a few cans; but, by the modern method, canning is turned into pleasure.

This Sealer is so simple a child can operate it. Equipped with attachments to seal, open, re-flange both No. 2 and No. 3 cans.

The Home Can Sealer will last a lifetime, but in case of breakage or loss of any part, same can easily be replaced. With this Sealer you will naturally need some sort of a cooker, if you are going to put up any quantity of vegetables, fruits or meats, hence, following, you will find some practical machines listed.

Home Can Sealer, with all necessary attachments for handling No. 2 and No. 3 cans, postpaid anywhere in state, \$21.00.

Farm Canning Machines

HOT WATER

(Not Prepaid)

We handled these machines for several years, which have proved quite satisfactory and perhaps one of the most economical in price, and doubtless more in use in Florida than any other canner, owing to the very moderate price. These machines come fully equipped and while the Sealer is not absolutely necessary, but in putting up a few hundred cans you will save enough money to pay for the Sealer, to say nothing of the labor and time saved. By the use of the Sealer, you can put up three times as much stuff in the same length of time.

No. CBN Outfit. Complete. Consists of one canner, two can trays, one capping steel, one tipping iron, pair of can tongs. Shipping weight, 55 pounds. Cooking capacity, 22 No. 2, or 16 No. 3 at one cooking, three layers. \$9.00.

No. CBSN Outfit. Made on the same principle and has the same accessories as No. CBN, with the additional scalding attachment. \$10.50.

No. CBBN Outfit. Complete. One canner, four can trays, one capping steel, one tipping iron, one pair of can tongs. Shipping weight, 80 pounds. Capacity, 44 No. 2, or 32 No. 3 cans at one cooking, three layers. \$14.00.

No. CBBSN Outfit. Made on the same principle as the No. CBRN, with the additional scalding attachment; also has the same accessories. \$18.50.

NATIONAL STEAM PRESSURE COOKER

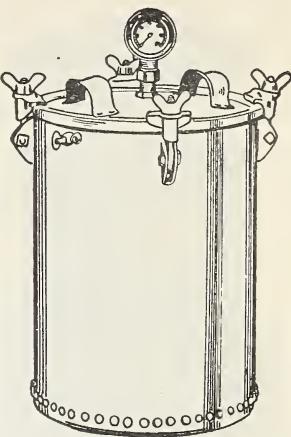
(Not Prepaid)

You can not can meats successfully without a steam pressure cooker. Every home should own a pressure cooker. Aside from canning your meats it can be used for family cooking every day in the year.

We can furnish two sizes of the Pressure Cookers, known as Junior and Hotel sizes. These cookers are constructed of No. 12 gauge steel, fitted with brass safety valve, accurate and reliable. Furnished with galvanized perforated crate for holding cans during processing, making easy handling while cans are hot. These sizes can be heated on cook stove.

JUNIOR PRESSURE COOKER.—Will hold 21 No. 2 cans, 12 No. 3 cans, 2 No. 10 cans, 15 pint jars, 10 qt. jars, or 3 one-half gal. jars. Price \$18.00.

HOTEL PRESSURE COOKER.—Will hold 48 No. 2 cans, 30 No. 3 cans, 8 No. 10 cans, 30 pint jars, 20 quart jars, or 8 one-half gal. jars. Price \$35.00.



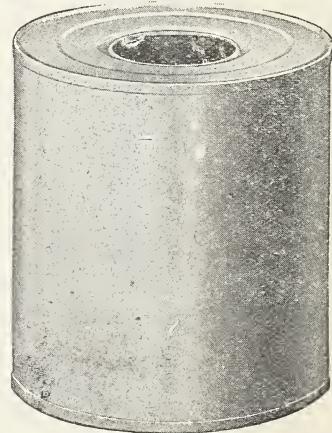
Cans

(Not Prepaid)

Do not order sanitary cans if you have not a can sealer.

NOTICE: It should be remembered when ordering cans that you can not use Sanitary cans without a sealer, therefore, don't get Standard and Sanitary cans confused. Note the convenient and desirable manner in which our cans are packed.

In our canning list this season we have added sanitary cans. This type can is growing more popular each season, and we feel that it is much more practical than any other can on the market, due to the fact that it is easier to fill. No soldering necessary; can be used two to three times, but it must be remembered that you cannot use sanitary cans without a sealer.

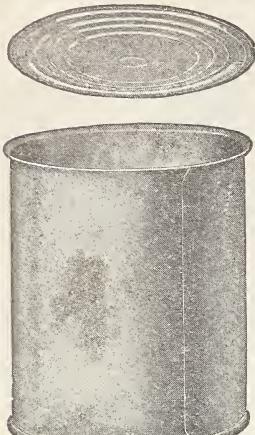


Standard Packer Can

	Case	1000
No. 2 Standard Packer cans and caps, (100 to case)	\$3.25	30.00
No. 3 Standard Packer cans and caps, (100 to case)	4.10	38.50
No. 10 Standard Packer cans and caps, (50 to case)	4.50	87.50
No. 2 Sanitary cans and caps, (100 to case).....	3.15	29.00
No. 3 Sanitary cans and caps, (100 to case).....	4.00	37.75
No. 10 Sanitary cans and caps, (50 to case).....	4.50	87.50
No. 2 Friction Top cans and caps, (100 to case).....	2.50	22.50
No. 3 Friction Top cans and caps, (100 to case).....	2.75	25.00
No. 5 Friction Top syrup pails and lids, (50 to case)	3.15	57.55
No. 10 Friction Top syrup pails and lids, (50 to case)	4.65	88.25
No. 5 Screw Top syrup cans and caps, (50 to case)	3.70	68.55
No. 10 Screw Top syrup cans and caps, (50 to case)	5.25	99.25

See our list of Fertilizers. They are standard throughout Florida. Put up in 100-lb. bags.

CANNING DEPARTMENT—(Continued)



Sanitary Can



10-lb. Syrup Pails



E. Z. Seal



Mason Screw Top

Canning Supplies

Prepaid

	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Solder Wire	\$.05	\$.20	\$.65
Solder Bar .....	.05	.20	.65
Sal Ammoniac, pulverized.....	.05	.20	.75
Sal Ammoniac, bar.....	.05	.20	.75
Fluxing Fluid, Pint.....		.40	
Extra Solder Hemmed Caps (per 100).....		.75	
Extra Covers for No. 2 Sanitary cans (per 100)		1.00	
Extra Covers for No. 3 Sanitary cans (per 100)		1.25	
Extra Caps for No. 2 Friction Top (per 100) .....		.85	
Extra Caps for No. 3 Friction Top (per 100)		1.00	
Tipping Irons, each .....		.50	
Capping Steel		1.50	
Furnaces, each .....		.60	



Fluxing Fluid

Canning Labels

Postpaid

Our labels are beautifully lithographed in four colors. We can have name and address, also contents, etc., printed at an additional cost of \$1.50 for 500 or \$2.00 per 1,000. Special rate in large quantities. No printed order for less than 500. We will gladly send sample labels. We can also have made up nice, neat rubber stamps with name and address, at 75c each. We carry labels for Beans, Corn, Tomatoes and Syrup.

	25	100	1,000
Price No. 2 and 3 Vegetable or Syrup.....	\$.25	\$.00	\$ 4.50
No. 5 .....	.25	.70	5.00
Syrup, gallon .....	.25	.80	5.50

Glass Jars

Not Prepaid

We handle screw top, E. Z. Seal and Good Luck Glass Jars in pints and quarts, also Jelly and Preserve glasses.

The Good Luck jars are clear white glass, used extensively by the Canning Clubs for exhibition purposes.

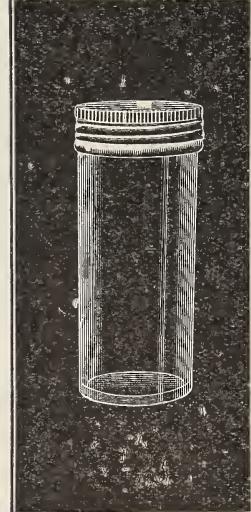
	Case
Pint Atlas Mason screw top and rubbers, dozen to case.....	\$.90
Quart Atlas screw top and rubbers, dozen to case.....	1.15
1/2 gal. Atlas screw top and rubbers, dozen to case.....	1.65
Pint E. Z. Seal top and rubbers, dozen to case.....	1.05
Quart E. Z. Seal top and rubbers, dozen to case.....	1.30
1/2 gal. E. Z. Seal Top and Rubbers, dozen to case.....	1.90
Pint Good Luck Clear White Glass, dozen to case.....	1.25
Quart Good Luck Clear White Glass, dozen to case.....	1.50
1/2 gal. Good Luck Clear White Glass, dozen to case.....	2.00

Preserve Glass, No. 184, 4-oz. Packed in cases of four dozen complete, per doz. 60c, per case \$2.00.

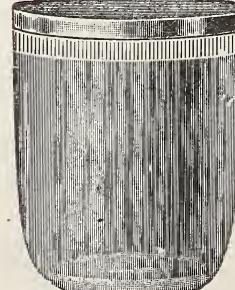
Glass Cap Preserve, No. 5250, 11-oz. Packed in cases of 2 doz., per doz. \$1.00, per case \$1.90.



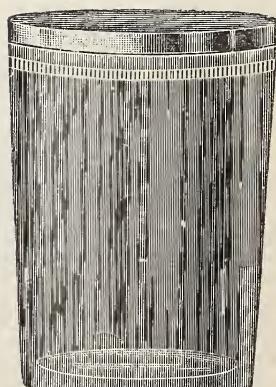
Good Luck Clear Glass



Preserve 5250



Round Bottom Jelly Glass



Tumbler Shape Jelly Glass

Jelly Glasses, No. 85, size 1-3 pint, tumbler shape, 6 doz. to case complete, doz. 50c, case \$2.50.

Jelly Glasses, No. 83, size 1/2 pint, tumbler shape, 6 doz. to case complete, doz. 60c, case \$2.65.

Jelly Glasses, No. 1, 4-oz., round bottom, 6 doz. to case complete, doz. 50c, case \$2.40.

Je'ly Glasses, No. 28, 8-oz., round bottom, 6 doz. to case complete, doz. 60c, case \$2.65.

Jar Rubbers, 10c doz. postpaid.

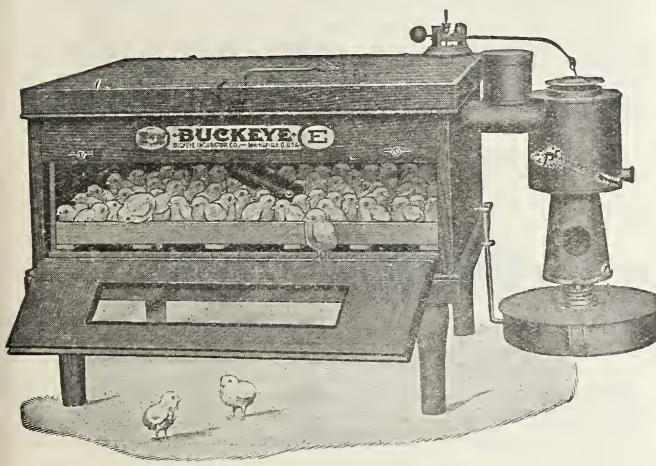
Poultry Department

We endeavor to carry the very best in Both Supplies and Feeds, and usually our Stocks are Complete, which means Quick Execution of All Orders

LET US SEND YOU THE HANDSOME BUCKEYE CATALOGUE

Buckeye Incubators

Freight Prepaid



No. 14—Style E.

Are guaranteed to hatch more chicks and better chicks than any other incubator.

Why the Buckeye succeeds. The unprecedented success which has followed the Buckeye for twenty-five years is primarily due to the invention of the Buckeye hot water system. Without this wonderful system of hot water heating, that perfect balance between the temperature, moisture and ventilation, which is so necessary to successful incubation, would be a physical impossibility. The ability to heat the egg chamber without cooking all the moisture out of the air is not only responsible for the abundant supply of natural moisture, but at the same time the soft radiated heat from the hot water tank provides an absolutely uniform temperature, and permits the perfect ventilation of the egg chamber at the same time.

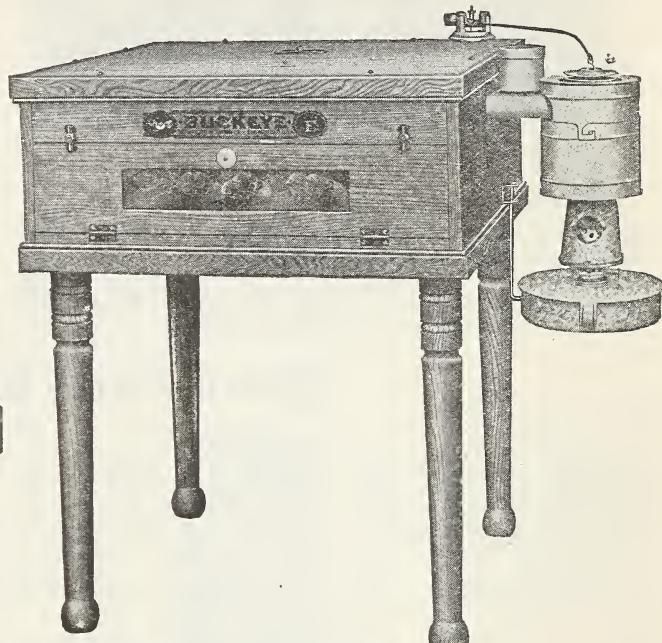
No. 14. Style E—65-Egg capacity. Price \$16.50. Is especially adapted for use by the small raiser. It has all the important features of the larger machines, such as visible thermometer, and the Buckeye heating and ventilating system. The temperature is easily regulated and the consumption of oil is low.

No. 16. Style E—120-Egg. Price \$27.50. This machine is the same as No. 14 except that it has a greater egg capacity and long legs instead of short ones.

No. 17. Style E—210-Egg. Price \$36.75. Same as No. 16, except that it has a greater egg capacity.

Too much emphasis cannot be attached to the importance of keeping impure gases and fumes out of an incubator. Instead of passing the hot air fumes through the incubator, with a likelihood of leakage in the conductor at any time, we heat the hot water on the outside—send it circulating around the egg chamber—and keep all the fumes from the lamp on the outside. It takes but a very small portion of lamp fumes to kill the developing chicks, and by circulating hot water through the egg chamber instead of hot air, we entirely eliminate all possibility of damage to the eggs.

Buckeye Guarantee.—This Buckeye Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg, and we further guarantee the perfect working of all its mechanical parts. Should the incubator fail to fulfill our guarantee in any particular, it may be



No. 16—Style E.

returned to us at our expense (via freight) any time within 40 days after its receipt, and we will send the purchaser a new incubator in exchange.

Hatch more and Stronger Chicks.—The Buckeye will hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other make of incubator. It requires no artificial moisture; will operate satisfactorily in any climate and requires no attention to the regulators from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

No Previous Experience Necessary.—It is not necessary to have any previous experience to operate a Buckeye. The entire Buckeye system is so simple that a boy or girl can operate it as satisfactorily as an experienced operator.

Thermometer

Postpaid

(Standard Grade)

Black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures and gradations, mercury tubes, angle pattern, flange turned over on upper edge to hook on wire or metal strip.

Incubator Thermometer	.....	\$1.00
Incubator Thermometer Holder	.....	.15
Brooder Thermometer	.....	1.00
Syrup Thermometer	.....	1.75
Syrup Hydrometer	.....	1.25

Nest Eggs

Postpaid

China, each 3c, per dozen.....	80c
Medicated, each 5c, per dozen.....	50c

POULTRY DEPARTMENT—(Continued)

Buckeye Blue Flame Brooders

Prepaid



Blue Flame Brooders fill a long felt need. The same guarantee goes with the Blue Flame Brooder as that which goes with the Buckeye Incubator.

The heat area in Blue Flame Brooders is practically confined to the diameter of the galvanized hover so that the chicks will brood under the hover instead of outside.

The heater furnished with these brooders is undoubtedly the most efficient Blue Flame Burner ever offered to the public.

The most striking feature of the Blue Flame Brooder is the remarkable simplicity.

There are no complicated levers, valves, or thermostats used in their construction. The visible oil feed makes it possible for the operator to regulate the size of flame with absolute accuracy, instead of guessing at it or depending upon regulators that do not regulate. When the temperature is once regulated, it will stay regulated indefinitely.

BUCKEYE BLUE FLAME BROODERS.—A high power oil burning brooder that operates on the same successful principle as the Standard Coal-Burning Brooder. Equipped with a blue flame burner that is absolutely smokeless, odorless and noiseless. Self-regulating, simple, safe and durable.

NO. 29. BLUE FLAME BROODER.—500 chick capacity.
\$22.50.

NO. 28. BLUE FLAME BROODER.—350 chick capacity.
\$20.00.

NO. 27. BLUE FLAME BROODER.—200 chick capacity.
\$17.50.

Extra Parts for Incubators

Postpaid

Lamp Bowl, All Incubators (mention size machine).....	\$1.00	\$.25
Lamp Burner, All Incubators (mention size machine).....	.50	
Lamp Chimney, All Incubators (mention size machine).....	.50	
Lamp Wicks, All Incubators (mention size machine).....	.50	
Connecting Rod and Nut for all Incubator Regulators.....	.50	
Damper only, for all Incubators.....	.25	

Strawberry Plants

Lots of 100 and 250 delivered parcel post.

Lots of 500 and 1000 f. o. b. Salisbury, Md.

No order filled for less than 100 plants.

We have arranged to supply limited quantities of nursery stock strawberry plants to our customers direct from the nurseries in Maryland. If you want to grow strawberries, the proper thing to do is to put out stock plants in January, February and March, and from the runners produced by the stock plants you can set from June to middle of October, using runners or plants produced by the settings in June and July for September and October plantings.

Please remember that strawberry plants are hard to get started off, and when received be sure that you do not take out of package and allow roots to become dry. This also applies to transplanting your own grown plants. Never let the roots become dry; keep wet moss around roots.

Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. wide and where planted in single rows the bed can be 18 inches wide, or if set in double rows, make bed 24 inches wide and sixteen inches between the rows on the bed. It is much better to make all of the earlier plantings in single rows, due to the fact that it takes lots of work to keep the plants clean and ground free of vegetation during the summer and rainy season; hence, this cultivation is accomplished much easier where set in single rows, but during the later plantings, it does not require so much effort to keep the vegetation down and many use double rows.

In setting your plants don't double up the roots, make a hole deep enough to get the roots set straight, put plant in up to bud, but be sure you do not get bud covered even slightly, as your plant surely will not live. When setting press the soil firmly around the roots and plant,

and if soil is any ways dry, better put little water on each plant for several days, preferably late afternoon.

Strawberries can be fertilized before being set, or after, as soon as plants begin to grow. It is worked both ways, but we prefer to get six hundred to a thousand pounds per acre under the plant at the time of setting. Well rotted manure is a fine thing for your first application and should be put down before setting. Your first two applications of commercial should be two or three weeks apart, of high grade Vegetable or Strawberry Grower, and your third application of Strawberry Fruiter or Fruit and Vine, as soon as plants begin to fruit, and on account of the long fruiting period the fourth application of Fruiter or Fruit and Vine about five or six weeks after the third application.

We plant Missionary variety exclusively throughout the Plant City territory, and having found it the most satisfactory of all types, we handle this variety only.

In placing your order please remember that these plants are in Maryland, and when the order reaches there the ground may be frozen and it might be a week before the plants could be dug; therefore, you can figure on ten to fifteen days to make delivery, but of course we will always take pleasure in seeing that delivery is made as promptly as human ingenuity can make it possible.

Missionary Strawberry Plants.—100 plants \$1.00 delivered parcel post, 250 plants \$2.00 delivered, 500 plants \$2.25 f. o. b. Salisbury, Md.; 1000 plants \$4.00 f. o. b. Salisbury, Md.

Poultry Accessories

Prepaid



BOTTOM FILLED FOUNTAINS. This fountain fills the breeder's need for an inexpensive general utility fountain made of the very best grade of galvanized iron in two pieces. Three sizes. No. 19, 1 quart, 40c; No. 20, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 50c; No. 24, 1 gal. 75c.

MOE'S DOUBLE FEEDING TROUGHES



Double trough, with sliding top, easily filled and cleaned. Accurately stamped with dies. No rough edges.

No. 58 Length 12 in.	Each \$.50
No. 59 Length 18 in.	Each .65
No. 60 Length 24 in.	Each .75

MOE'S IDEAL Poultry PUNCH

A New Improved Punch. Works easily, cuts clean, and does not pinch the foot. Length 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Nickel plated.

No. 39 Moe's Ideal Punch..... Each 50c

MOE'S REGAL EGG CARRIER



REGAL EGG CARRIERS. One of the safest and most practicable egg carriers on the market. Adapted for either mail or express use. Strong, durable, and will withstand the severest jolt without breaking or affecting the eggs. Can be used time after time. Three sizes, No. 14, 15 eggs, 25c; No. 15, 30 eggs, 40c; No. 16, 50 eggs, 70c.



Made of aluminum and will not rust. Adjustable to any size bird. Sets run from 1 to 12, 1 to 25, 1 to 50, and 1 to 100. 12 bands 15c, 25 bands 25c, 50 bands 45c, 100 bands 85c.

CHAMPION ADJUSTABLE LEG BANDS

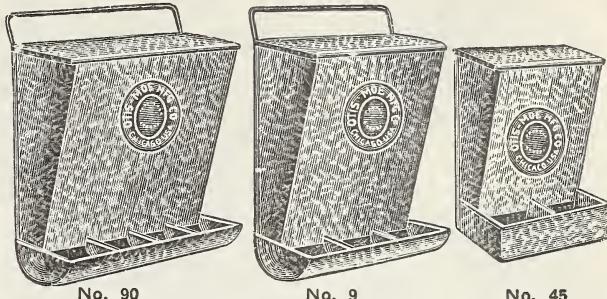
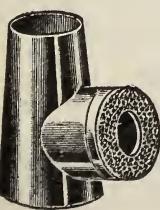


Made of aluminum and will not rust. Adjustable to any size bird. Sets run from 1 to 12, 1 to 25, 1 to 50, and 1 to 100. 12 bands 15c, 25 bands 25c, 50 bands 45c, 100 bands 85c.

MOE'S EGG TESTER

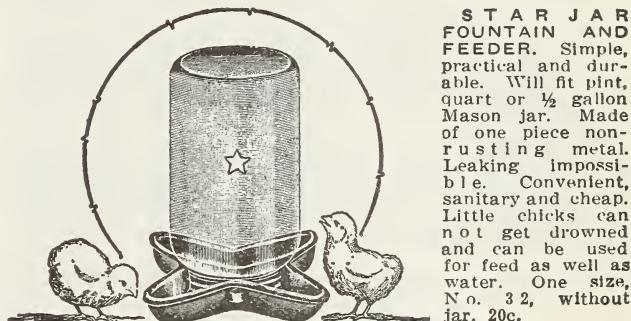
Used to test fertility of eggs during first week of incubation. Use on an ordinary lamp (No. 2 burner) in a dark room. It will illuminate interior of egg so that you will know if the chick is alive. Also shows size of air-cell.

No. 48, One size only, each..... \$.35



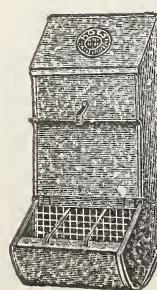
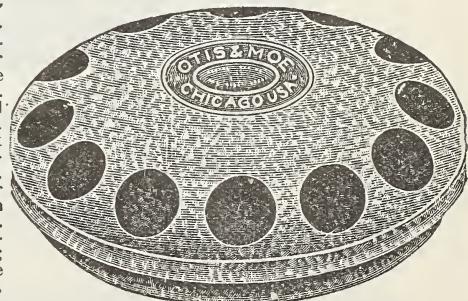
GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

Grit, Shell and Charcoal have become a recognized essential diet toward increased health of fowls. These boxes are economical and practicable. Made of best galvanized iron. Three sizes. No. 45 for baby chicks, 45c; No. 9 for grown birds, \$1.00; No. 90 for grown birds, \$1.50.



STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER. Simple, practical and durable. Will fit pint, quart or $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon Mason jar. Made of one piece non-rusting metal. Leaking impossible. Convenient, sanitary and cheap. Little chicks can not get drowned and can be used for feed as well as water. One size, No. 32, without jar, 20c.

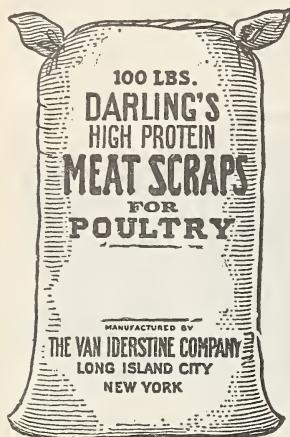
ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDERS. A splendid device for feeding the baby chicks. Keeps the food pure and clean. Chicks can not get into or upset the feed. Will last for years. Made in two sizes. No. 11, eight feeding holes, 25c; No. 12, twelve feeding holes, 35c.



MOE'S DRY MASH HOPPERS

A strictly high quality hopper, and will pay for itself in feed saved that is lost by the ordinary way of feeding without proper equipment. The curved bottom keeps the feed in easy reach and the taper shape of hopper prevents the feed from clogging.

No. 35, width 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., each.....	\$1.50
No. 36, width 12 in., each.....	2.00
No. 37, width 24 in., each.....	2.75



MEAT SCRAPS.—For maximum results your poultry must have meat. This is especially true in the late Fall and Winter when there are no bugs and other insects. Beef Scrap should be fed every other day, using 10% Beef Scraps mixed with scratch, mash, bran, shorts, meal, and any other feed you may use, or the Beef Scraps can be fed alone. We handle only the best grade, and we guarantee it to be sweet, pure and fresh. If your flock is not paying as it should, try feeding Beef Scrap, and watch the nests fill up and the general improved condition of your fowls.

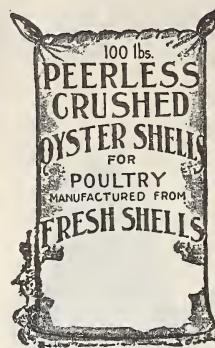
A pullet which doesn't begin to lay before cold weather is a dead loss until spring. She does nothing at all to earn her board during the time that eggs are bringing the best prices.

Pushing late pullets to maturity in the fall has been proven not only possible, but practical and profitable. In successfully accomplishing this, the chief factor is the ration. And the chief essential in the ration is protein, the bone and muscle builder, the principal food element is meat.

During the breeding season, and for a month preceding it the breeding flock should be fed very strongly—should be given free access to "Van Iderstine's High Protein Meat Scraps", as well as plenty of green feed and lime. They will balance their own ration to a nicety. Lb. 7c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

ROLLED OATS for chicks. Oat meal is being used by many of the most successful poultrymen, as it has been proven to be among the very best feeds for young chicks. Oat meal seems to put them in a good strong, healthy, growing condition. Oat meal should be fed to the chick about twice a day for a month or six weeks. Of course, some grain ration should be fed in connection with Oat Meal. Lb. 8c, 5 lbs. 35c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 1 bag (90 lbs.) \$4.50.

MICA GRIT.—A wonderful aid to digestion. This is the fowl's teeth. There is very little gravel or grit found in most parts of Florida, therefore this grit must be secured elsewhere for our poultry. Every successful poultryman knows the value of plenty of grit on the poultry yard at all times. Two sizes, fine for chicks and medium for adult chickens. Lb. 2½c, 25 lbs. 50c, 100 lbs. \$1.50.



sively in mash feeds.

Bone Meal. A fine thing for chicks or grown fowls. Lb. 6c, 25 lbs. \$1.35, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

OYSTER SHELL.—Serves three-fold. First, it helps to grind the food; second, the lime properties correct any acidity of the stomach; third, it is a wonderful egg shell producer. Shell is cheap, hence keep it in plentiful supply where your fowls can get at it. Comes in two sizes, fine for chicks and medium for grown birds. Lb. 2c, 25 lbs. 40c, 100 lbs. \$1.00.

CRUSHED BONE.—Made from clean, fresh bone with all oil and moisture taken out, leaving only such elements as lime, phosphate and protein. Keep plenty of bone within easy access to the fowls. Lb. 6c, 25 lbs. \$1.35, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

BONE MEAL.—Finely ground, clean, fresh bone and for the young chicks principally, however, used very extensively in mash feeds. If you make your own mash use 5% Bone Meal. A fine thing for chicks or grown fowls. Lb. 6c, 25 lbs. \$1.35, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

CHARCOAL.—Blood purifier, assists digestion and promotes the health generally. Charcoal is used by all the successful poultry men. Two sizes, fine size for chicks, and mash, and medium for grown fowls. Lb. 5c, 25 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. \$2.25.

Conkey's and Lee's Poultry Remedies

Postpaid

Conkey's Roup Remedy .....	.25
Conkey's Sore Head Remedy .....	.25
Conkey's Diarrhoea Remedy .....	.25
Conkey's Cholera Cure .....	.25
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment .....	.25
Lee's Germozome, 4-oz. bottle	.75
Lee's Germozome, 4-oz. bottle	.75

More Eggs

Postpaid

Reefer's More Egg Tonic makes layers out of loafers. Try this new and wonderful egg producer and be convinced. If not satisfied money will be refunded. Full directions with each package. Package 25c.

FUL-O-PEP FEED

Not Prepaid

FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter is the feed to use during the critical baby chick age. For the first few days the chick is largely sustained by the yolk it absorbed while in the shell. Our Starter is mild, soft and easily assimilated—just the feed to carry on and strengthen nature's process. It has the materials for making bone, tissue and feathers, as well as for developing digestive capacity.

Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter is composed of Oatmeal, Ground Puffed Wheat, Bone Meal, Fish Scrap and other valuable products. Price, 8 1-3 lbs. 60c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$5.50.

FUL-O-PEP FINE CHICK FEED

The base of Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed is oatmeal. Besides oatmeal there are but two other ingredients, wheat and corn. Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed is blended "just right". Give it a trial. 10 lbs. 60c, 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$3.90.

FUL-O-PEP COARSE CHICK FEED

To be fed in place of fine chick feed just as soon as the chicks are old enough to be weaned from the regular chick size—usually at the age of three weeks. Rich in wheat and hulled oats—quality stands out all over this brand. Be sure to feed it in conjunction with Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash and prevent waste. 10 lbs. 50c, 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$3.90.

FUL-O-PEP SCRATCH GRAINS

The highest quality scratch feed on the market. Contains corn, wheat, buckwheat, barley, milo, and sunflower seed. In feeding the Ful-O-Pep Way it is important to use this grade of scratch feed. No other can be "just as good", because this feed has been formulated to be fed in conjunction with Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash. No other will do. 10 lbs. 45c, 25 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$3.50.

FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH

When fed according to the Ful-O-Pep Way, Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash will produce more pounds of gain in weight on less feed than any other feed on the market. This has been the experience of thousands of other poultry raisers and for this reason it is the cheapest priced feed one can use. The birds at all stages of growth are larger than other birds fed on any other feed. More chicks are raised—no digestive disturbances due to feeding when Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash is used. You are strongly urged to give it a trial. The results will amaze you. Made of oatmeal, meat and fish scraps, some bran, corn meal and hominy feed. 10 lbs. 60c, 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.65.

FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH

Reigns supreme over all other mash feeds as "the last word" in egg production. Known from coast to coast as the "feed that has made good". Used by large and small poultry raisers. Recommended by everyone throughout the poultry world. Nothing like it ever offered before for making eggs. Be sure you have the 1924 poultry calendar. Follow the Ful-O-Pep way. Success will be yours. 10 lbs. 60c, 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.50.

DR. HESS

Poultry and Stock Preparations

Prescriptions of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.)

Not prepaid except 25c and 50c packets, also pints and quarts

Dr. Hess Poultry

Pan-a-ce-a



makes poultry healthy; makes hens lay; not a stimulant, but a tonic, that tones up the dormant egg organs, brings back the scratch and cackle, and compels each hen to put her share of eggs in the market basket.

It also contains internal antiseptics that counteract disease; insures a healthy, singing poultry flock. Cost but a trifle—a penny's worth enough for 30 hens per day. 1½ lbs. 25c, 5 lbs. 75c, 12 lbs. \$1.50, 25-lb. pail \$3.00.

Guaranteed

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Formula printed on every package.

Every ingredient endorsed by the U. S. Dispensatory and other high medical authorities. It aids digestion, makes stock healthy, and expels worms. Helps stock convert more ration into milk, flesh, blood and muscle. Every pound backed by the Dr. Hess & Clark unqualified guarantee. 2 lb. pkg. 25c, 4½ lb. pkg. 50c, 10-lb. pkg. \$1.00, 25-lb. pail \$2.50.

Dr. Hess Worm Powder

For horses, sheep, cattle and hogs. It is highly concentrated and is an effective vermifuge. Dr. Hess' own prescription that proved effective in his practice. Price, 1½ lbs. 50c.

Guaranteed



Dr. Hess Roup Remedy

For Roup, Diphtheria, Chicken Pox and all catarrhal diseases. It has these distinctive features: it is an antiseptic, slightly astringent, non-irritating and healing. 4-oz. cans 25c, 10-oz. cans 50c.

Guaranteed



Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle; sheep ticks; bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines; cabbage worms; slugs on rose bushes, etc. Sold in sifting-top cans—look for the word "Instant" before buying. 1-lb. pkg. 25c, 2½-lb. pkg. 50c. Guaranteed.



Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

Non-poisonous and non-irritating and guaranteed to be absolutely uniform in strength at all times. One gallon of Dip makes from 70 to 100 gallons effective solution. Spray it on roosts. Sprinkle it over the runs and in all cracks and crevices. Spray it on cattle and horses. Makes a splendid dip for hogs and sheep. It's a sure parasite and disease germ destroyer. Purifies stables, troughs, sinks, drains. Pint 40c, qt. 60c, ½ gallon \$1.10, gallon \$1.75. Guaranteed.



Dr. Hess Fly Chaser



Drives flies away. One application lasts six hours. Prevents milk slump. Keeps cattle and horses contented during the fly season. Most humane idea of the age. Its use during summer months will insure good profits. Quart 60c, ½ gal. 90c, gallon \$1.50. Guaranteed.

Dr. Hess Heave Powder

A dependable preparation for relieving horses of heaves, chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, etc.; with careful diet, the frequent use of this valuable preparation will afford permanent relief in the majority of cases. Price, 1½-lb. pkg. 50c.



YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED



FRUIT AND NUT TREES

Postpaid

Orders for trees and roses shipped December, January, February, and possibly up to March 15th; but no deliveries can be made after March 15th. January and February best months to put out trees and rose bushes.

EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE AT LEAST A FEW FRUIT OR NUT TREES OR BOTH, WHETHER SUBURBAN OR CITY. FRUIT TREES NOT ONLY ADD ATTRACTIVENESS TO THE HOME, BUT PLEASURE AND PROFIT AS WELL.

Figs

CELESTIAL.—We can furnish what is known as Celestial, or little sugar fig, which is the sweetest of all varieties. Ripens in mid-season.

	Each	Doz.
1 to 2 feet.....	\$.30	\$2.75
1 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	5.00

Grapes

IVES.—Thrifty, productive, good shipper, large bunch, large berry, black, pulpy and very sweet. Good for shade arbors.

MOORS EARLY.—Small bunch, large fruit, blue-black, pulpy, sweet and of fine quality.

NIAGARA.—White, large, showy and splendid quality.

JAMES.—Southern Muscadine grape. Large, black, delicate flavor, large cluster, early bearer; a very robust vine of the black Scuppernong type, very productive and fine quality.

SCUPPERNONG.—Large bronze-colored grape, sweet and pulpy. A very popular variety.

THOMAS.—Small cluster, medium size and fine quality.

Price for All Varieties

	Each	Doz.
1 yr.	\$.40	\$4.00
2 yr. .....	.55	5.50

Mulberries

The mulberry makes a beautiful shade tree planted in the lanes and around farm buildings. Produces an abundance of food for hogs and poultry.

MERRITT.—This is the earliest variety; berries very large. Rank grower, ripe in April.

HICKS EVERBEARING.—Heavy bearer, fruits for three months. This variety commences to bear when the Merritt finishes.

Price for Both Varieties

	Each	Doz.
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.55	\$5.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.70	7.00

Pears

The pear is among our most desirable fruits.

LeCONTE.—Very strong, quick grower, early bearer, large fruit.

SAND PEAR (or Pine Apple).—This is among the most dependable. Trees attain an enormous size and the fruit is large, juicy, semi-acid.

	Price of All Varieties	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.40	\$4.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	.55	5.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	.65	6.50	

Plums

Plums do well in Florida and come in bearing in just a year or two.

EXCELSIOR.—Strong grower, fruit medium to large size, color reddish purple. Ripe in May.

FLORIDA.—Of the Japanese strain, very large, heavy producer, strong grower, color reddish-yellow. Bears in June.

KELSEY.—A favorite in Florida, the largest of all plums, heart-shaped, greenish-yellow, splotched with reddish-purple, rich and juicy.

	Price All Varieties	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.40	\$4.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	.55	5.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	.65	6.50	

Japanese Persimmons

Persimmons thrive on almost any kind of soil, even the poorest of soil.

TANE NASHI.—Very productive, early bearer, large, conical shaped of splendid quality.

TRIUMPH.—Very handsome and showy, yellowish-red, smooth skin and fine quality.

	Price for Either	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.40	\$4.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	.55	5.50	

Pecans

A few nice pecan trees about the home makes beautiful shade trees in addition to the nuts.

BIG Z.—The giant of all pecan nuts. This variety bears very young, producing heavy clusters; an ideal variety around the home. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.35 each; \$14.00 per doz.

PRESIDENT.—Large, oblong nut; parent tree began bearing six years after planting. Fine quality. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.10 each; \$11.00 per doz.

GOOD STOCK

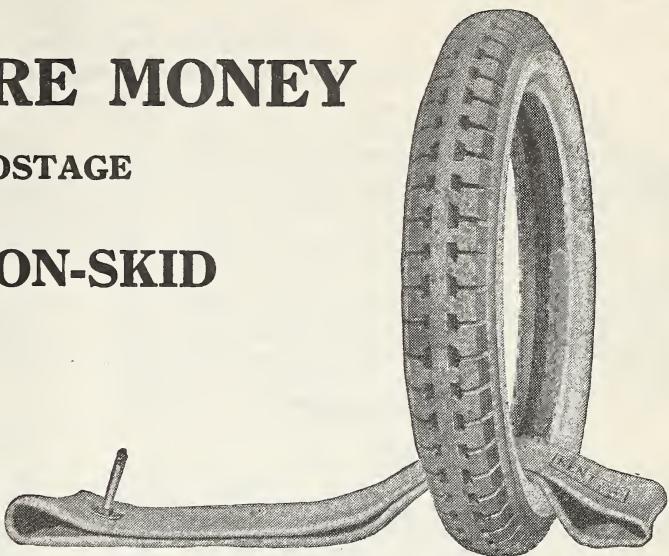
How would you like to own a little block of the Kilgore Seed Company stock? We have not made a stock company of the business, and may never do so. The business will have its 14th birthday February 22nd, 1924, and ranks in size and volume third or fourth in the entire South. Address H. M. Kilgore, personally.

SAVE SOME TIRE MONEY

WE PAY THE POSTAGE

ALL TIRES NON-SKID

You can not save tire money by securing a low grade tire at a cheap price, but it can be done by securing a HIGH GRADE tire at a low price and this is exactly what we are doing when we offer you the Kent Tire and Tubes at such low prices.



The Kent Tire is manufactured by the Kent Tire and Rubber Co., which institution is owned and controlled by the Mason Tire Co.

The Kent Tires and Tubes are absolutely first line goods and rank same class as the several first line tires well known here in Florida.

There are thousands of second line and even third line tires and tubes sold here in the state at more money than we ask for the Kent and which will not give half the mileage or service as that of the Kent.

PLEASE REMEMBER. Tires are a very small "speck" of our line. We have a seed reputation to take care of and certainly could not afford to put out a tire that we did not feel would give 100% service.

OUR GUARANTEE. When you receive a Kent Tire, tear the paper off, look it over in a most thorough manner, and if you don't think it one of the best tires you ever saw for the money, mail it back to us, and write us that you don't like it, and our check together with return postage will be sent right back to you without a word. We know the Kent will give satisfaction or we would not sell them.

NOT A CHEAP TIRE. Only a cheap price. We secure the Kent direct from the manufacturer, cutting out the cost of middlemen, roadmen, advertising and various other expenses and take these overheads off the price of the goods.

We offer Kent tires with the assurance that they are so well built, of the very highest grade of materials, and so perfectly balanced, that they are among the most durable casings it is possible to produce.

The unvarying quality, the effective non-skid tread, and the distinctive brown stripe, very smooth finish, are features of Kent tires that compel admiration.

You can tell cheap tires by the rough, uneven finish, poor appearance, because the necessary time, labor and right material can not be put on a cheap job.

Under the most severe road tests Kent Tires continue to give the exceptional long and uninterrupted mileage which their builders intended. Their generous size, beautiful appearance, together with a price as low or lower than ordinary, or second line tires, is certainly an achievement worth considering.

Don't wait until the hour tire is needed, as you will have to take what you can get at any price asked.

Size	Style	Standard Size Fabric	Med. Oversize Cord	Full Oversize Cord	Gray Tubes	All Red Tubes	extra heavy gage
30x8½	Clincher	\$8.00	\$9.15	\$11.20	\$1.60	\$1.80	
32x4½	Straight side for Ford truck or heavy car.....			\$22.20	.....	3.00	

WE DELIVER THEM

Prices Subject to Change.

If we do not list size wanted write us. We can get any size desired on short notice, and will be glad to quote.

CRATES

Not Prepaid

We will ship you one crate or a carload
Our crate material is standard and highest grade

Write for Carload Price

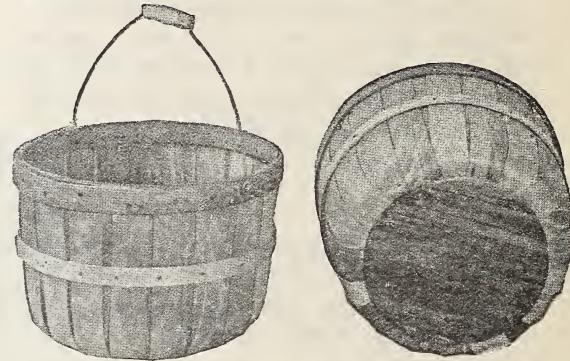
	Each	100
Bean Hampers (28 quart), complete.....	\$.18	\$17.00
Bushel boxes (1 bushel), complete.....	.20	19.00
Cabbage crates (100 lbs.), complete.....	.40	39.00
Cabbage or Lettuce hampers (48 qts.), complete.....	.19	18.00
Egg Plant crates (1 3-5 bu.), complete.....	.23	22.00
Pepper crates (1 3-5 bu.), complete.....	.23	22.00
Tomato crates (six baskets), complete.....	.30	29.00
Strawberry crates, with dividers.....	.35	34.00
Strawberry crates, without dividers.....	.24	23.00
Short dividers for strawberry crate.....	.03 1/2	3.50
Long dividers for refrigerator.....	.03 1/2	3.50
Strawberry cups (1000 to a crate), 1c each, \$9.00 per 1000.		

Following shows crates used for shipment of different items.
Hampers—Beans, potatoes, cucumbers and okra.
Under present ruling potatoes and cucumbers can not be shipped by express in hampers, but must be shipped in bushel boxes where less than car lots.
Bushel Boxes—Cucumbers and potatoes.
Cabbage Crates—Cabbage.
Cabbage or Lettuce Hampers—Cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce.
Pepper Crate (same as egg plant)—Carrots, corn, egg plant, onions, parsnips, pepper, squash and turnips.
Tomato Crates—Okra and tomato.
Strawberry Cups—Brussels sprouts and strawberries.

PICKING BASKETS

Prepaid

We offer a very serviceable and yet inexpensive half bushel picking basket made of hickory with flat board bottom, with heavy galvanized wires running in opposite directions under basket from end of handle to end of handle. Very strong and durable and being made of hickory will not warp. The handle has a large wood grasp. Excellent for picking vegetables, fruits, cantaloupes and general utility purposes. Each 60c. doz. \$6.00. fifty \$22.50.



RAFFIA

Postpaid

You will find Raffia very valuable for tying up or bunching vegetables and used extensively in staking tomatoes and various other plants.

Price, lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00;
Bale 225 lbs., \$31.00.

Colored raffia for making baskets and fancy work. Navy Blue, Rose, Black, Apple Green, Orange, Light Yellow, Bottle Green, Mahogany, Violet, Seal Brown, Special Bright Red, Holly Red. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

NITRATE OF SODA

PUT UP IN 100-LB. BAGS
Not Prepaid

Many times at small cost per acre you can bring your crop to quick maturity by stimulating it with this ammoniate. If your crop seems to be on a standstill and not the right color, perhaps an application of Nitrate of Soda—at the rate of one or two hundred pounds per acre—will start it to growing, making a wonderful transformation within a few days. The action is immediate. 100 lbs. \$3.30, ton \$64.00.

LIME

Not Prepaid

Hydrated Lime.—Our lime is put up in fifty pound paper bags, making it extremely convenient to handle. Lime is a wonderful land sweetener, and should be used on all new land that is just being taken in, also a good thing for old land. Use at the rate of half ton to ton per acre broadcast before breaking the ground. If your soil is new and sour the heavier the application should be, but on older land where much of the sourness has been worked out, your application need not be so heavy.

Hydrated Lime is the proper kind to use on your soil, as the unslaked lime is too strong and if you get too much in one spot it will injure your crop, which is not the case with Hydrated. 50 lb. bag 60c, ton \$22.50, half ton at ton rate.

HARDWOOD ASHES

Not Prepaid

Put up in hundred pound bags
100 lbs. \$1.60, ton \$30.00

KAINIT (German)

Not Prepaid

Put up in hundred pound bags
100 lbs. \$1.00, ton \$18.00

COTTON SEED MEAL

Not Prepaid

High grade 7%
100 lbs. \$2.60, ton \$50.00

STEAMED BONE MEAL

Not Prepaid

3% Ammonia
100 lb. bags
100 lbs. \$2.35, ton \$45.00

Goat Manure

Not Prepaid

3% Potash

Put up in 100 lb. bags
Per 100 lbs. \$1.55, ton \$29.00

FERTILIZERS FISH BASE-- It Smells Awful

KILGORE'S SPECIAL BRANDS

These fertilizers are put up by our SPECIAL FORMULAS and under our own name, and you can not buy fertilizer that will give better results, as our special brands are properly balanced for Florida soils.

THE AMMONIATES used in our special brands are derived mainly from organic matter instead of minerals, in other words they are made with a fish base and there is absolutely no better result producing source than fish. If you don't want fertilizer that smells like real fertilizer (with the stink in it) better not buy our Special Brands.

FISH—FISH—FISH

THAT'S THE BASE OF OUR KILGORE BRANDS

OH! HOW IT STINKS

BUT HOW IT DOES MAKE THINGS GROW

Quality fertilizers are the sort that feed the plant from the day the seed sprouts until the crop is harvested.

NEW LAW.—A new law has been enacted which compels the manufacturer to show the availability of ammonia, which means there is a possibility of turning too much to mineral sources for ammoniates which will show high availability, as such ammoniates as nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia will run practically 100% availability and appear as a high grade fertilizer, but the fact that these mineral ammoniates are water soluble and with a rain or two are leached from the soil, and then what's your plant going to do for food?

DON'T LOOK.—Don't look so much at the analysis, but pay more attention to the source of analysis if you want fertilizer that will carry the load and give productive harvest.

YOU MAY NOT KNOW.—All mineral ammoniates, such as nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, are rated high in availability. They are also water soluble and easily leached from the soil, the loss of ammonia in the drainage water being shown by the plants becoming pale in color.

Organic ammoniates are slow in their action and most of them rate low in availability. Our Fish base goods have sufficient amount mineral source ammonia to give the crop quick start and where this becomes exhausted (as in the average fertilizer) right at this point is where our organic ammoniates take hold and carry the load clear through to an abundant harvest. Only a few of the organic ammoniates have a high rating and of these Fish rates the highest.

Fish is the most valuable and the highest priced source of Ammonia used in fertilizer. It is a steady, persistent feeder of the plant—feeds after a heavy rain, it does not leach, and plant gets all of it and gets it when it needs it most. One unit of ammonia from Fish has a market value equal to two units from any mineral source.

PLENTY OF FISH USED IN OUR FERTILIZER.—We do this for several reasons. 1st, we know the value of Fish as a plant food. 2nd, our manufacturers are the largest producers of Fish Tankage on the Atlantic Seaboard. 3rd, we rely on field results for growth of not only our fertilizer business, but seed business as well. 4th, fish is not only a plant food but creates fertility due to its bacterial action.

Put up in 100 lb. Bags

Not Prepaid

KILGORE'S TREE GROWER SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$1.95; Ton, \$36.50

This is a fine brand for early spring and summer applications, as the high ammonia gives them a good start in the spring and further applications keep them thrifty. Young trees should be fertilized three or four times a year. First application January or February, second in June, third in September and last latter part November which should be lower in ammonia and higher in potash to harden

up tree for winter. Fertilize the young trees a pound each time for each year of age. Bearing trees should be fertilized two to three times, first application with Tree Grower early spring, second application June and third application with Potash Special in November. Fertilize according to size and age, from 15 to 25 lbs. each application.

Guaranteed Analysis

Moisture at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, not exceeding..	12.00%
Available Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	6.00%
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	1.00%
Ammonia, Actual and Potential, not less than.....	4.00%

(Derived from Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia and Bone)

Potash (K ₂ O), Water Soluble, not less than.....	1.00%
Chlorine, not exceeding.....	1.00%
Total Available Plant Food in this bag, not less than	11 Lbs.
Ammonia derived from Nitrate of Soda and/or Sulph. of Ammonia not less than.....	3.00%
Avail. Phos. Acid derived from Acid Phos. and Bone Potash derived from Sulphate Potash	

KILGORE'S FRUIT AND VINE SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$1.95; Ton, \$37.00

On account of high content of potash the Fruit and Vine is used largely as second application to bring about perfect development and hardening or firming fruits and vegetables, giving them fine carrying condition where used on fruits, berries, potatoes, egg plants, onions, tomatoes and all fruit trees, especially citrus, as a second or last application.

Guaranteed Analysis

Moisture at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, not exceeding..	12.00%
Available Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	8.00%
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	1.00%
Ammonia, Actual and Potential, not less than.....	3.00%

(Derived from Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia and Bone)

Potash (K ₂ O), Water Soluble, not less than.....	5.00%
Chlorine, not exceeding.....	1.00%
Total Available Plant Food in this bag, not less than	32 Lbs.
Ammonia derived from Nitrate of Soda and/or Sulph. of Ammonia, not less than.....	2.00%
Avail. Phos. Acid derived from Acid Phos. and Bone Potash derived from Sulphate Potash	

KILGORE'S VEGETABLE SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$1.95; Ton, \$37.00

The Vegetable fertilizer is probably used more generally than any other brand and fine for all manner of vegetables, such as beans, beets, cabbage, cucumbers, egg plant, lettuce, onions, peas, pepper, potatoes, squash, tomatoes, in fact all kinds of vegetables. Vegetable being high in ammonia gives quick, vigorous growth, but for second application Fruit and Vine makes a good combination where the particular vegetable needs potash to make firm and increase carrying quality.

Guaranteed Analysis

Moisture at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, not exceeding..	12.00%
Available Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	7.00%
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	1.00%
Ammonia, Actual and Potential, not less than.....	4.00%

(Derived from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia)

Potash (K ₂ O), Water Soluble, not less than.....	2.00%
Chlorine, not exceeding.....	1.00%
Total Available Plant Food in this bag, not less than	15 Lbs.
Ammonia derived from Nitrate of Soda and/or Sulph. of Ammonia, not less than.....	2.00%
Avail. Phos. Acid derived from Acid Phos. and Fish Potash derived from Sulphate Potash	

KILGORE SEED CO.

FERTILIZERS—(Continued)
KILGORE'S WAUCHULA TRUCKER

100 lbs., \$2.20; Ton, \$42.00

The analysis of this brand is suited to a great variety of crops as it is high in both ammonia and potash and has been a standard analysis with the Wauchula growers for years and with our fish base it can not be excelled.

Guaranteed Analysis

Moisture at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, not exceeding..	12.00%
Available Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	7.00%
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	1.00%
Ammonia, Actual and Potential, not less than.....	5.00%
(Derived from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia)	
Potash (K2O), Water Soluble, not less than.....	3.00%
Chlorine, not exceeding.....	1.00%
Total Available Plant Food in this bag, not less than	15 Lbs.
Ammonia derived from Nitrate of Soda and/or Sulph. of Ammonia, not less than.....	2.00%
Avail. Phos. Acid derived from Acid Phos. and Fish Potash derived from Sulphate Potash	

KILGORE'S POTASH SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.20; Ton, \$41.50

If you want something high in Potash, Kilgore's Potash Special should fill your needs, especially recommended for last application on citrus fruit trees in fall.

Guaranteed Analysis

Moisture at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, not exceeding..	12.00%
Available Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	6.00%
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	1.00%
Ammonia, Actual and Potential, not less than.....	3.00%
(Derived from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Cotton Seed Meal)	
Potash (K2O), Water Soluble, not less than.....	10.00%
Chlorine, not exceeding.....	1.00%
Total Available Plant Food in this bag, not less than	13 Lbs.
Ammonia derived from Nitrate of Soda and/or Sulph. of Ammonia, not less than.....	1.00%
Avail. Phos. Acid derived from Acid Phos. and Fish Potash derived from Sulphate Potash	

KILGORE'S IRISH POTATO SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.10; Ton, \$40.00

A Complete Fertilizer for Irish Potatoes
Guaranteed Analysis

Moisture at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, not exceeding..	12.00%
Available Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	7.00%
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	1.00%
Ammonia, Actual and Potential, not less than.....	4.00%
(Derived from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Cotton Seed Meal)	
Potash (K2O), Water Soluble, not less than.....	2.00%
Chlorine, not exceeding.....	1.00%
Total Available Plant Food in this bag, not less than	26 Lbs.
Ammonia derived from Nitrate of Soda and/or Sulph. of Ammonia, not less than.....	2.00%
Avail. Phos. Acid derived from Acid Phos. and Fish Potash derived from Sulphate Potash	

KILGORE'S MELON SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.25; Ton, \$43.00

Melon Special is a complete fertilizer for Water-melons and Cantaloupes.

Guaranteed Analysis

Moisture at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, not exceeding..	12.00%
Available Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	7.00%
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	1.00%
Ammonia, Actual and Potential, not less than.....	5.00%
(Derived from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia)	
Potash (K2O), Water Soluble, not less than.....	3.00%
Chlorine, not exceeding.....	1.00%
Total Available Plant Food in this bag, not less than	15 Lbs.
Ammonia derived from Nitrate of Soda and/or Sulph. of Ammonia, not less than.....	2.00%
Avail. Phos. Acid derived from Acid Phos. and Fish Potash derived from Sulphate Potash	

KILGORE'S TRUCKER

100 lbs., \$2.25; Ton, \$43.00

Our Kilgore's Trucker is a very high grade all-around truck crop fertilizer. High in both ammonia and potash. Excellent for all truck crops and especially tomatoes, cucumbers, egg plant, pepper, in fact, any truck crop.

Guaranteed Analysis

Moisture at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, not exceeding..	12.00%
Available Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	6.00%
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	1.00%
Ammonia, Actual and Potential, not less than.....	5.00%
(Derived from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia)	
Potash (K2O), Water Soluble, not less than.....	5.00%
Chlorine, not exceeding.....	1.00%
Total Available Plant Food in this bag, not less than	15 Lbs.
Ammonia derived from Nitrate of Soda and/or Sulph. of Ammonia, not less than.....	2.00%
Avail. Phos. Acid derived from Acid Phos. and Fish Potash derived from Sulphate Potash	

KILGORE'S CANE, CORN AND SWEET POTATO

100 lbs., \$1.80; Ton, \$34.00

This brand is used extensively for Corn, Cane and Sweet Potatoes.

Guaranteed Analysis

Moisture at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, not exceeding..	12.00%
Available Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	8.00%
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	1.00%
Ammonia, Actual and Potential, not less than.....	3.00%
(Derived from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia)	
Potash (K2O), Water Soluble, not less than.....	1.00%
Chlorine, not exceeding.....	1.00%
Total Available Plant Food in this bag, not less than	12 Lbs.
Ammonia derived from Nitrate of Soda and/or Sulph. of Ammonia, not less than.....	2.00%
Avail. Phos. Acid derived from Acid Phos. and Fish Potash derived from Sulphate Potash	

KILGORE'S PLANT CITY STRAWBERRY GROWER

100 lbs., \$1.95; Ton, \$37.00

This is a splendid formula to use at time of setting out berries, as it is high in Ammonia, which will produce large thrifty bush. Also good all-round fertilizer for vegetables.

Guaranteed Analysis

Moisture at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, not exceeding..	12.00%
Available Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	7.00%
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	1.00%
Ammonia, Actual and Potential, not less than.....	4.00%
(Derived from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia)	
Potash (K2O), Water Soluble, not less than.....	2.00%
Chlorine, not exceeding.....	1.00%
Total Available Plant Food in this bag, not less than	15 Lbs.
Ammonia derived from Nitrate of Soda and/or Sulph. of Ammonia, not less than.....	2.00%
Avail. Phos. Acid derived from Acid Phos. and Fish Potash derived from Sulphate Potash	

KILGORE'S PLANT CITY STRAWBERRY FRUITER

100 lbs., \$1.95; Ton, \$37.00

This brand will give wonderful results used when berries begin to bloom and set fruit and all continued applications.

Guaranteed Analysis

Moisture at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, not exceeding..	12.00%
Available Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	8.00%
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, not less than.....	1.00%
Ammonia, Actual and Potential, not less than.....	3.00%
(Derived from Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Bone)	
Potash (K2O), Water Soluble, not less than.....	5.00%
Chlorine, not exceeding.....	1.00%
Total Available Plant Food in this bag, not less than	38 Lbs.
Ammonia derived from Nitrate of Soda and/or Sulph. of Ammonia, not less than.....	2.00%
Avail. Phos. Acid derived from Acid Phos. and Bone Potash derived from Sulphate Potash	

Please write your name and address

Name

Post Office.....

State

KILGORE SEED CO.

KILGORE'S BLOCK

PLANT CITY,

FLORIDA

Have you signed your name, given proper address,
enclosed remittance and postage if
ordered by parcel post?

ORDER SHEET

KILGORE SEED COMPANY

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

Money Enclosed..... **Dollars**..... **Cents, for which please**

forward the following items by..... State whether by MAIL,
EXPRESS or FREIGHT

Name _____

Postoffice..... **R. F. D. No.**

State..... County..... Box No.....

Street..... **No.....**

Freight Office...... **Express Office.**.....

Date..... 192..... Important—Please see that Address, Shipping Instructions, Etc., are correct

Express Office.

Important—Please see that Address,
Shipping Instructions, Etc., are correct

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

PROMPTNESS OUR MOTTO

Important—Did you include postage for the unprepaid items? Investigate. Your order may go cheaper by Parcel Post.

FERTILIZER ORDER SHEET

KILGORE SEED COMPANY

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

Money Enclosed.....Dollars.....Cents, for which please

forward the following items via.....R. R.

Name

Postoffice.....R. F. D. No.

State..... County..... Box No.

Street..... No.

Freight Station.....

Date....., 192.....

Important—Please see that Address,
Shipping Instructions, Etc., are correct.

Be Sure to Specify Number of Bags Wanted.

No. of Bags	KILGORE'S SPECIALS	PRICE		EXTENSION
		Per Bag	Per Ton	
.....	Kilgore's Trucker	5—6—5	\$2.25	\$43.00
.....	Wauchula Trucker	5—7—3	2.20	42.00
.....	Melon Special	5—7—3	2.25	43.00
.....	Potash Special	3—6—10	2.20	41.50
.....	Irish Potato Special	4—7—2	2.10	40.00
.....	Vegetable Special	4—7—2	1.95	37.00
.....	Fruit and Vine	3—8—5	1.95	37.00
.....	Strawberry Grower	4—7—2	1.95	37.00
.....	Strawberry Fruiter	3—8—5	1.95	37.00
.....	Tree Grower Special	4—6—1	1.95	36.50
.....	Corn, Cane, Sw. Pot.	3—8—1	1.80	34.00

ALL FERTILIZER IN 100-LB. BAGS.

PROMPTNESS OUR MOTTO.

If no agent at your station, please include sufficient to cover freight.

Manure Needed

With All Chemical Fertilizers

Florida growers have found that the use of chemical fertilizers alone is not enough to grow the biggest crops and keep the soil in profit-making condition.

Florida soil NEEDS manure. It needs manure, not only for the plant food that manure supplies, but for the humus it adds to the soil. Humus makes poor, thin soils rich. It unlocks the fertility already present. It puts the soil in condition to get 100% value out of the chemical fertilizer you do use. It keeps the soil healthy.

WIZARD TRADE BRAND MARK

CONCENTRATED (Weedless) MANURE

The finest natural manure—nothing else added—made easy to handle by an extensive process of drying, sterilizing, grinding that absolutely destroys all weed seed. The equivalent of a whole wagon load of stable manure in each bag. Positively the best natural fertilizer for your soil and crops.

FOR making things get up and grow, WIZARD has no equal. One grower south of Tampa gained practically a whole year by using WIZARD in setting out his orange and grapefruit trees, over his next neighbor who planted at the same time but without WIZARD.

Fruit Growing

Be sure and use WIZARD when setting out new fruit trees and bushes. Mix a few pounds thoroughly into the soil in bottom of the hole before setting and some more in the soil as it is filled in. Cultivate well into the top soil around growing stock, 10 to 20 pounds for a good sized tree. Always mix as well as possible with the soil because it is getting the tiny particles of manure in contact with the tiny particles of soil that does the work.

Vegetable Crops

For best results, use WIZARD when raising vegetables under glass or in the field. It simply can't be beaten for making things grow. Use from 1,000 pounds to a ton per acre if applied broadcast and harrowed in; or drill in 200 to 500 pounds ahead of planting. Side dress with WIZARD when ready to force for market, and you'll beat the other fellow who doesn't realize that chemical fertilizer needs manure to help the soil get 100%

Write for Booklet giving complete details of

WIZARD MANURES

of value out of the chemical plant food you buy.

Remember—the continued use of chemical fertilizer is bound to give your soil indigestion, so that it can't digest all the chemical plant food you feed it. Thousands of dollars are wasted yearly by Florida growers thru feeding costly fertilizer to sick soils that can only absorb a small part of the nourishment it supplies. WIZARD—pure manure made easy to use—restores health to sick soils, keeps healthy soils vigorous and makes them unlock the plant food they contain.

No fertilizing is complete unless used with WIZARD. Get every dollar's worth of high priced chemical plant food out of your fertilizer. WIZARD Manure will do it for you.

Use WIZARD Sure

A money-maker for every grower! Insures results! Always safe! Easy to use! Not only grows more but builds up your soil; makes it richer year after year. The ideal natural fertilizer for every crop. WIZARD gives you all the advantages of animal manure with none of its many objectionable features. It has made money for thousands of growers for more than fifteen years. Use it just once and know the convenience and success it will bring, and you will never plant again without it.

Price Not prepaid	100 lbs. Ton
Wizard Brand Concentrated Manure	1.80 34.25
Wizard Brand Pure Sheep Manure	2.00 38.25



ROSES

THE QUEEN OF ALL FLOWERS We Pay the Postage

Our Rose bushes are grown by one of the very best nurseries in the State, and will be sent direct from the nursery to you. These Rose bushes will not be ready for delivery before December 1st, but order should be placed at this time or some months before December so there will be no disappointment in getting varieties desired and when wanted. No deliveries made later than March 15th.

Description of Varieties

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY. (T.) Color is deep lemon-yellow, which intensifies as the blooms develop; flowers large, of great substance and perfect formation; it has a high-pointed center from which the petals gracefully reflex. We have carefully tested this rose, and find it the most satisfactory yellow variety recently introduced. Strong, upright growth.

CHROMATELLA. (N.) Sometimes called Pillar of Gold. One of our best yellow climbers. Clear, deep yellow with sulphur edgings. Full and fragrant. Vigorous climber and good bloomer.

CL. GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. (H.Ch.) An exact counterpart of the bush form of that superb rose, Gruss an Teplitz, except that it is a vigorous climber. A perfect sheet of dazzling crimson when in bloom.

CL. HELEN GOULD. (C. H. T.) A perfect Helen Gould that is a strong climber, with handsome foliage.

DR. VAN FLEET. (H.W.) Rank climber, with the glossy Wichuriana foliage. Flowers a remarkable shade of flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy flesh in the center, large and double.

ISABELLA SPRUNT. (T.) Lemon-yellow. Buds beautifully formed. Good grower and free bloomer. Spreading habit.

JAMES SPRUNT. (Cl. Beng.) Rich crimson. Very full and sweet. Popular climber. Good bloomer.

J. B. CLARK. (H.P.) Intense flaming scarlet. Well-formed cup-shaped blooms of splendid substance borne on upright, stiff stems. A strong grower and should be in every rose garden.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE. (Ben.) Another old favorite. In bloom all the year, and this endearing quality, with the rich velvety crimson of its blooms, perpetuates its name among rose lovers. A bed of these is always bright. Strong, spreading habit.

MAD. DE WATTEVILLE. (T.) Creamy-white, double, fragrant blooms. Good grower and bloomer. Spreading habit.

MAD. JULES GROLEZ. (H.T.) Bright, rich, rosy red blooms of splendid substance on good stiff stems. Beautiful foliage, good grower and bloomer. Spreading habit.

MAD. LOMBARD. (T.) Beautiful tints of rosy-bronze, fawn and salmon. One of the old favorites that no one is willing to be without. No garden complete without them. Vigorous grower, free bloomer. Spreading habit.

MAMAN COCHET (Pink). (T.) Rosy-pink, shadings of silvery rose. A splendid rose of sturdy habits. Fine buds that last well cut, of large size, and opening into full, double, fragrant bloom. Medium spreading grower.

MAMAN COCHET (White). (T.) Of same sturdy habits, size of bloom and delicate fragrance as the Pink Cochet, and of such a pearly-white and such exquisite shadings of most delicate pink that it is easily ranked as one of the few best roses.

MARECHAL NEIL (Yellow). (Cl.N.) The grand old Southern favorite, with a fragrance equaled by none. Full, double, golden-yellow blooms produced abundantly all seasons of the year. Positively every home should have one or more of these grand climbers shedding their perfume at the door. More call for these than for all other climbers combined.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE. (T.) One of our best varieties. Exquisitely beautiful pale canary-yellow shading to creamy-white, with edges tinted pale rose. Strong, sturdy grower; constant bloomer. Most desirable. Spreading habit.

MINNIE FRANCES. (T.) Rich, chamois-red, shading to velvety crimson. Most vigorous grower of any we have ever known, making quite a shrub in two or three seasons, covered with bloom all the year. Buds daintily long and pointed.

PAUL NEYRON. (H.P.) Largest rose known, even surpassing hothouse American Beauties. Deep, rosy-pink, full, double blooms with spicy fragrance, borne on strong, upright stems. Vigorous grower and constant bloomer.



RADIANCE

RADIANCE. Flowers are a beautiful shade of the richest tone of pink, darker on the inner surface of the petals than on the margins. The buds are large and very fine; a strong grower and exceptionally desirable. There is no finer rose grown than this. The Red and Pink Radiance roses are the most popular roses in the U. S. today. They do well on their own roots, but these grafted Radiance roses are absolutely wonderful.

RED RADIANCE. Stands among red roses without a superior. It has flowers of the same exquisite form, the same sweet perfume, as Radiance. The color is a splendid, even shade of clear red, without a trace of any other color, retaining its vividness for an unusually long time after being cut. It is a remarkable bloomer, being constantly in flower from early spring until freezing weather.

SNOWFLAKE. (T.) Pure creamy white. Always a favorite wherever grown. Vigorous grower of spreading habit.

WELLESLEY. (H.T.) A beautiful shade of pink, the outside of petals being very bright pink in color and reverse of silvery shadings. Healthy, strong, upright grower; free bloomer. One of the best all-purpose roses.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY or FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. (H.P.) One of the purest white roses known. Sometimes known as Snow Queen. Very large blooms with immense petals of splendid substance. Blooms borne on good, stiff stems with splendid foliage. Upright, strong grower.

ALL STRONG, FIELD GROWN BUDED STOCK HALF DOZEN AT DOZEN RATE

	Each	Per Doz.
Size—1 year strong.....	\$.60	\$6.00
Size—2 year large.....	.70	7.80

PRICE RADIANCE, RED RADIANCE AND MARECHAL NEIL

	Each	Per Doz.
Size—1 year strong	\$.70	\$7.80
Size—2 year large .....	.90	9.60

KILGORE SEED COMPANY,

- PLANT CITY, FLORIDA